PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,839.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. -3 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	*6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9620
23rd "	ARABIA	7863		
30th "	MANTUA	11000		
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	
20th "	MALWA	10,852		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9510
18th "	EGYPT	7912		

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	VANTUA	11000		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000		
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10369
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 " Rs. 627	Rs. 792 " Rs. 940

These rates include the Suez.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	9th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Hair	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	8th Dec. 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Sept.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
DUMRA	1,695	Fri. 1st Oct.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 4th Oct.	11 a.m.	P.D. & O.M.*
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon. 4th Oct.	4 p.m.	V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, sailing on or about 1st Oct.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Sept. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahemers, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA" 2,510 tons, on Monday, 4th Oct. sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th September, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,533	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBEA	5,665	Rebufat	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,533	Combin	17th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1909
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 388	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900 *	" 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838; 2nd Class Rs. 539 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any ports en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 475	Rs. 712-8
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class Rs. 703, and 2nd Class Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 185 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alteration.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 58 HORNBY ROAD.

COUTTS & CO.
BOMBAY,

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CHINA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Betrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lompor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
London	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

POONA RACES, 1909.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE SEASON.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOUCLARS. Subjective yield of View 10 deg.

No. 20 Rs. 98. Cash Rs. 88. Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36×
No. 30 Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 99. Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×
No. 40 Rs. 146. Cash Rs. 130-8. Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×

GOERZ TRIEDER PAGOR.

These glasses possess the greatest power yet obtained in Binoculars the same size. A Telescope in Opera Glass form.
Power 6×, weight 10 oz, Price Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Power 8×, weight 10½ oz., Price Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.
Power 10×, weight 11½ oz., Price Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably in optical and mechanical construction with the best. London made throughout and sold in London retail at £5-5.
Power 8×, Price Rs. 78. Cash Rs. 70.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses.
Price Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULARS.

Field, Marine or Theatre.
Price Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
BILLIARD TABLES AND BILLIARD ACCESSORIES.

BILLIARDS

THE NEW PATENT Automatic BALL RETURNER NOW IN STOCK.

We Supply our No. 1 Design Billiard Table in solid Mahogany, fitted with all the latest improvements, including all accessories and fittings for the Billiard Game only.
Packed Free.

Delivered on Rails for Rs. 1,317.

We hold the LARGEST STOCK of BILLIARD TABLES and Accessories, OUT OF LONDON.

Price List and Estimates for all designs of Billiard Tables and Accessories Free.

Billiard Balls and Cues, our Specialities.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
75, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

Don't be Misled!

Cheap tyres are not good tyres.

DUNLOPS

are advanced in price so that

QUALITY

may be maintained.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of the Electric Installation, Machinery and Plant, &c., of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, from No. 2, Green Street, Fort, to Tamarind Lane, Fort. Intending Tenderers may inspect both these premises any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Tenders should be submitted as early as possible to The General Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, who reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without assigning any cause.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED from GRADUATES of the College for the Senior Tutorships in Medicine, Surgery and Physiology to be filled up in November next.

Applications will be received up to the 15th October next by the undersigned.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M. D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 25th September, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Bombay Christian Burial Board have suspended the license of Messrs. EDWARD JONES & Co., Sculptors and Undertakers, within the jurisdiction of the town and Island of Bombay, until further orders.

By order of the Chairman,
W. E. WAITE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st October 1909, the remaining Stations on the Nagda-Muttra Railway named below —

Mokholi,	Naraingur Tatwara,
Malarna,	Pilauda (Flag Station),
Nimoda (Flag Station),	Patunda,

will be OPENED for traffic, thus establishing through communication between Nagda and Muttra Junction.

For the present two trains will run each way daily between Baroda and Muttra Junction as per timings shown in the Sheet Time Table, exhibited at Stations.

For the convenience of passengers travelling 1st and 2nd class by mail train to and from Bombay and stations east of Baroda, a Composite first and second class carriage will be attached between Bombay and Muttra Junction.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th August, 1909.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi held on the 24th September 1909, the undermentioned Debentures were drawn:—

No. 9. Caroline A. M. Sangster, Rose Sangster, Edith Sangster, Anny Sarah Sangster and Annie Sangster.

Nos. 95,196,209,220, 263 and 307. The Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

No. 451, Messrs. Hirji Dinshaw and others.

Nos. 504 and 505. Mr. Ali Ahmed Hussonally.

and it is hereby notified that the above-named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st October, 1909.

O.S.D.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Mr. J. F. Karaka, Sardar's Palace, Apollo Street, up to THURSDAY the 30th instant, for the work of the foundations of the new "Grand Opera House" to be built at the junction of New Queen's Road and Mathew Road.

Mr. Karaka does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For Forms of Tender, Plans and other particulars, apply to Mr. A. L. COLACO, A. M. I. C. E. I., Architect, at his Office, 9, Hornby Road.

25th September, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 624 of 1903.

SHIVNATH ASSAWA and Another ... Plaintiffs.
VS.
BHAIDAS VALLABHDAS and Others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1909, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas in the undermentioned property, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and building erected thereon, situate at Walkeshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and ninety-three square yards be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Harkness Hill Road, on the South partly by a public passage and partly by property of Jetha Doongersey, on the East by a public passage, and on the West by other property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam, deceased, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21 A. 2224, New Survey No. 7240, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3231, and Street No. 6.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government vacant land with the fruit and other trees growing and standing thereon and including the well thereon situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill without the Fort, on the North side of the Doongersey Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirteen square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, formerly forming a portion of a larger piece of vacant land admeasuring four thousand eight hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, belong to the said Chaturbhooj Govindjee, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas and partly by the property of the late Calliandas Kirparam, on or towards the South and East by the said Doongersey Road and on or towards the West by a passage two feet in width, separating the said hereditaments and premises now in description from the remaining portion of the said vacant piece of land belonging to the said Chaturbhuj Govindjee of which they formerly formed a part and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No D 2718, Old Survey No. 1-7251, and Registered in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3153 3158 and 3160, and Street Nos. 14, 22 and 24

THIRDLY.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land situate at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-eight square yards forty-three of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—On the North, South and East by other property of the said purchasers Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the West by the property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, and New No. 2776, Old Survey No, 21, A/24, A/27, and New Survey No. 7240, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3232, and Street No. D 8 and 10.

N.B.—The three plots above described now form one piece of land admeasuring 4,014 square yards or thereabouts, whereon is standing a bungalow with outhouses bearing Municipal D Ward Nos. 3231, 3232, 3153, 3238 and 3169, Street Nos. 6 D, 8, 10, 14, 22 and 24, and the said land and bungalow were till recently in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st and 2nd Defendants and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PRSTANJEE RUSTOM KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI.
Acting Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.

LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.

All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act
and
In the matter of BERTIE-SMITH & COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation).

AT an ADJOURNED EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Company's Registered Office, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 23rd September, 1909, the following Extra-ordinary Resolution was duly passed: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to WIND UP the same and accordingly that the Company be WOUND UP voluntarily and that at the same meeting Messrs. McAFEE and CURSONDAS were appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up.

Dated this 27 September, 1909.

HEUGH S. SYMONS,
Chairman.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of office room over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parry Smith & Co, open to West, North and East.

Particulars from:—
LEACH & WEBORNY.
Rampart Row.
Bombay.

WANTED.

ENGINEER, CERTIFICATED, Native, Preference given to one understanding Sugar Permanent Employment, prospects, to good man.—Write stating salary and experience. Address "A" care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Do you want to obtain the best results from your Car? If you do, you will buy

"CHALLENGE" MOTOR OILS AND GREASE

They are recognised as the most reliable Lubricants in the World. Prices and full particulars from

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
89, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

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FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—

MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

Rev. McNAIR'S
FAMOUS CHOUTHEA POWDERS.

INFALLIBLE CURE and preventive for the MALARIAL FEVER. Quinine cannot be compared to it. ONE SINGLE POWDER only necessary to effect a cure and ONE SINGLE POWDER taken once a week, during the Rainy Season, will prevent an attack of fever. Sold in packets of 6 Powders at Re. 1 per Packet with directions. V. P. P.—Mrs. B. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal,
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Re. 1-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words, 4 annas per extra line.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We invite ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursions Towing, etc., always available a fast powerful STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, P. NASAR WANJI & Co. 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style situated in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

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KASHMIR APPLES and PEARS, 5½ seers V. P. Parcel for Rs. 3 only.—KASHMIR FRUITS Agency, Srinagar.

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Occilating Machine for last 10 years, and during the time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TYPEWRITING.—Undertaken by an Experienced Typist. Carbon copies carefully and lucidly produced. Terms very moderate, on application to "COPYIST," care of this Paper.

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AGENTS in Mofussil and Bombay for Indo-Burmah Petroleum Oil Company, Ld., No. 16, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. This Company has opened an office at the address mentioned to SUPPLY KEROSINE OIL to the Public at a very moderate rate. For particulars, full particulars, &c., please apply to the MANAGER. Terms very liberal.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, I and II class. Pay Rs. 75 and 50 respectively. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2107, care of this paper.

A SMART and QUICK TYPIST. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

At once FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, not less than three bedrooms. Apply Major KEILY, 125th Rifles, Watson's Annexe.

FOR the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, a good CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER to clean and repair Telegraph Instruments. Salary Rs. 40—50. According to qualifications. Apply with Testimonials to the Superintendent in Charge.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS! with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW
12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.

ONE 10-12 H. P. Four Cylinder Humber Car, second hand but in splendid order. Seats five comfortably. Magneto and Accummulator Ignition. Strong Canvas Hood, Stepney Wheel, Wind Screen and accessories. Offered as owner has no further use for the Car. Trial by appointment. Price Rs. 2,750.

Apply Box No. 2414, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

The following STATE MOTOR-CARS are FOR SALE. All are in working orders:—

1. NAPIER.—4 cy. 24 H.P., Long Body. Touring Car.
2. DARRACQ.—4 cy. 15 H.P., Long Body.
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4. DARRACQ.—2 cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
5. DE DION—Single cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
6. WOLSELEY.—2 Seated Single cy. 6 H. P.
7. STEAM CAR.—20 H. P (Chelmsford).
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GARDNER SERPOLETE.—16 H. P.

Offers must be made before the 5th of October.

Write to —

THE RAJ KHARCH, SUPERINTENDENT.
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THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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(Opposite Lipton's).

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FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete
FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.
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Experienced Cutter Employed.

Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To
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115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT,

STEAM TRACTION.

BULLOCK CARTS TO BE SUPERSEDED,
CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC PREVENTED,
BY THE
"YORKSHIRE" PATENT
STEAM WAGON.

ADVANCE BOMBAY!

ANTIQUATED TRANSPORT
vs.
MODERN TRACTION.

We will give actual tests under normal working conditions in Bombay to those interested in local transport methods of this celebrated Steam Wagon, a consignment of which arrives shortly.

We fully guarantee the "Yorkshire" Patent STEAM WAGON and will practically demonstrate its efficiency and economy over existing systems.

Expert advice to intending purchasers free. Trained and qualified drivers supplied to clients.

For Prices and further details, apply to—

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74, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY Ag. Manager.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Opened for Business in 1907.

CAPITAL:—Fully Subscribed...Rs. 5,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.
LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH, (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 555 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAIKARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Maksanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heejee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENABRAVEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Maternal nephew of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

A
BAZAAR
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

EMBROIDERY,
FANCY WORK, BRAN PIE, ETC.,
TEA & REFRESHMENTS.

THE VICTORIA BAND
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

OPEN FROM 4-30 to 7-30.

ENTRANCE, As. 4.
CHILDREN, HALF PRICE.

Proceeds in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst at, 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sandhurst House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder (Ground Floor), the valuable artistic design teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner-wagon, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces lined silk tapestry, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, lady's writing table, book cases, carved chairs and teapoys, iron and wooden bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, sweet-toned ebonised cottage piano by Rose, in good order, Verandah globe lamps, rich glassware and crockeryware, Waterwate by Elkington, Reed and Barton, rich table ornaments, large Chubb's safe, China vases, Persian carpets and rugs, bronze and Parian figures, maple wood English chairs and jardiniers, bead chicks, books, American refrigerator, ice box, Elswick gent's bicycle, garden pots, etc., the property of F. T. Smithers, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY the 3rd October, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogle, (Tram Line), close to the Fire Brigade Station and next to Sir Tharia Topan's Bungalow, the valuable teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as English dining table, mirror sideboard, Chesterfield sofas and easychairs, elegant cabinets, Cutnee easychairs, jardiniers, brass double bedstead, inlaid zoonda almirah, separable into 5 pieces, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, large lot of Japanese flower vases, flower holders, cups and saucers, engravings, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following.—

On account of the shippers—
6 bales second-hand moreno and frock coats, jackets, overcoats, trousers, military overcoats, waistcoats, socks, stocking, etc.

On account and at the risk of Salemahomed Cassum Nanji—

36	Delphin Filters	No 10-1
108	Do.	10-2
108	Do.	10-3
36	Do.	10-4
36	Do.	Nos. 20, 53, 18, 57, 19 and 17.

On account of the concerned—
6 cases Railway tickets.
4 cases Soda-water sparklets.

Earthenware and fancy goods consisting of jam, butter, sugar and mustard pots, cruets, shaving mirrors, teapot stands, metal baskets, purses, plates, tea-pots, sauce-boats, brush and soap pots, vegetable dishes, washing basins, and 30 doz. white and gold cups and saucers.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of iron and wooden bedsteads, glass show cases, country safes and fancy American antique clocks in oak frames, hour and half hour striking.

By order of Mr. Chhaganlal Gulabdas Vakilna, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 632 of 1909 (C. G. Vakilna vs. Atmaram Balwant Wagle and others) and pursuant to the order contained in the consent decree, dated the 23th August, 1909:—

32 cases condensed skimmed milk and office furniture, consisting of glass door cupboards, book cases, writing tables, one country safe on stand, one copying press, chairs, coir mats, clerk hanging punkha, etc.

SALE OF a Vacant Plot of Land at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., Auct

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 1st October next, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Medows Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, also open carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, glass door book presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes presses, rich curtains, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, rich Persia's and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. Stuart Milne, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office abigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Babula Tank Road, now in the occupation of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy as a tenant and used by him as a tent-factory.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, to the representative of the original mortgagee the undermentioned property will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Dorabji Pestonji Patel, the mortgagor, at the premises, at Babula Tank, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1909, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
Babula Tank Property.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground with the dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at or on Babula Tank Road in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6492 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 144, New No. 1327, Old Survey No. 2495, New Survey No. 3623, and bounded on the east by a public lane or road called Babula Lane, on or towards the west by the Babula Tank, on or towards the north by the public road called Babula Tank Road, and on or towards the south by a house and premises of Mirza Mahomed Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th September, 1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 27TH SEPT. 9 P.M. | BOMBAY, 28TH SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 1/8	1/16	
3 do. Reduced ...	97 1/4		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/8		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		1/16
Silver in New York	51 1/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14		unchgd
do. do. do. Berlin,...	20·40 1/2		unchgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 3/4		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	3/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		unchgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1		unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/11 3/8	3/4	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Good demand.
Futures ... ... Easier.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 12,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... ...
Imports ... ...8,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ...7·36+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-16 unchgd.
*Called 3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·07	7·04	7·00	7·00
+09	+09	+08	+08

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·99	6·99	6·99	6·98	6·98
+08	+08	+08	+07	+07

New York :—
Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 52,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 54,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 13,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 50,000 „
Spot Cotton—12 55—05
Future—Month of Oct. 13·16—29 } Declined owing to longs unloading and to receipts running above expectations.
Do. do. Dec. 13·16—31 }
New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—13 3-16 unchgd.
Future—Month of Oct. 12·90—25
Do. do. Dec. 13·05—26
Closing Tone of spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—39 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Done.
Tone of Wheat—More doing at lower rates.
Wheat afloat U. K. Qrs. 1,180,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent, ex-ship—45 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—41 3-4 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 50 1-2 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 48—Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 2s. 11½d.—Sellers.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers 470
Yellow Metal ... ... 6 1-32d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [28TH SEPT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Gold Bullion.	9,091		
Boys, and half Boys.	5,355	Aden ...	C. Khosabal.
Gold Coins	2,554		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL FROM BOMBAY,

on 25th and 26th September, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
B. I. P. Railway.....	30	34,344
B. B. & C. I. Railway	72	85,443

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, „ 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 20th July.

Remark :—
The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs.12 1-2 lacs down. No change has been made in its official rate of interest.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market is steady. Quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T. as well as Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1d. to 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :—
This market opened at 94 13-16 for 30th September delivery, and was unchanged thereat throughout the day. The October settlement kept 3-16 per cent. lower. Cash Paper was quoted at the price ruling for the end of September. A trifling business was placed to-day. The opening rates in Calcutta were reported as 94 3-4 and 94 5-8, respectively, for cash and forward delivery within a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	94-13 } Quiet
1st Settlement	...	„	94-13 } but
2nd Settlement	...	„	94-10 } steady.

Bullion :—
Reuter advises a decline of 1-16d. in the Silver Market in London, the quotations now being 23 5-8 for spot as well as forward delivery in 2 months. Private telegrams stated that the bears were covering, and that the market closed steady. The American rate gave way 1-8 cent at 51 1-8. Our local market opened at 59-11 ex-duty for ready as well as October delivery, was down to 59-10, but improved to 59-13 at which it closed with a quiet tone. The November Settlement kept 3 annas higher. A large business was transacted.

The following are the rates for Gold Bars :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	3
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	13	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	13	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	0	0a

a Quiet.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened easier, owing to the unfavourable advices received from America, and good Broach was reported to have been done during the morning at Rs. 273. There was little enquiry early in the day, and at Colaba only a moderate business was done, the market closing quiet at our quotations as under.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	293	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	274	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptí ...	276	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	259	„ „
Fine M. G. Khanguam-Akola ...	253	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti	253	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia	242	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	233	„ „
Fine, M. G. Khandeish ...	242	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	230	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	239	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	249	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals	212	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	4,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·97	6·93	6·88	6·88
—10	—11	—12	—12

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
6·88	6·88	6·88	6·89	6·89
—11	—11	—10	—09	—09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	3 9 0	B. T.
Sept.	„	3 15 6	R. T.
April-May ...	„	3 4 6	„

RAPESEED :—
The market if firmer and we quote :

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6 12 6	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7 6 0	„
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7 4 0	„
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„	7 2 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	43 0 0	
White Khandeish... ...	„	47 0 0	

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed —

September.	Rs.	9 8 0	B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	33 4 0	
Sept.-Oct.	„	6 12 0	
Apl.-May	„	6 3 0	

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... — ...	Rs.	23 4 0	
Dec.-Jan.	„	22 8 0	

Tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Sept.-Oct.	Rs.	5 15 0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

White Delhi, Sept.	Rs.	5 15 6	R. T.
White Delhi, April-May ...	„	5 4 6	„
Soft red...	„	57 0 0	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,470
India	65 1-2
Indian Specie	52
Mills :—	
Century	280
Crescent	90
David ... ... —	407 1-2
Kohinoor	725
Manockji Petit	3,377 1-2
Phoenix	80
Central India S. & W. Co. ...	1,650
Presses :—	
New Berar	527 1-2
Miscellaneous :—	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	94
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	148 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	342 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,112 1-2
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	605
Tapti-Valley	460

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton			663 bales.
Wheat			8,075 cwts.
Linseed			1,863 „
Rapeseed			4,201 „
Gingellyseed			988 „
Poppyseed...			241 „
Groundnuts			139 „
Castorseed			5,019 „
Rice			479 „
Myrabollams			610 „
Cottonseed			8,121 „
Mowraseed...			2,105 „
Gram			933 „
Joowar			588 „
Maize			290 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

Bank D. D. is at 1s. 3 31-32d. 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper is at 94-11.

Shares.—Coal—Bengal-Nagpur, is at Rs. 39 to Rs. 39 1-4. Equitable Ordinary Rs. 36 ; Kosoonda and Nyadee, Rs. 28 1-4 to Rs. 28 3-8; Raneegunge, Rs. 15 7-8.

Jute.—Clive Mills, Ordinary, Rs. 52 1-2.

Tea.—Central Cachar, Rs. 68.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—86 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 509 tons manganese ore, S Smith and Co ; 210 cwts kajoo kennel, G Sojpal ; 100 bales wool, Ebji Shivji ; 11,000 cwts cottonseed, 23,020 cwts mowraseed, 7,000 cwts castorseed, 240 cwts poppyseed, 20,742 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—21 cwts gum, A Visram ; 88 cwts rubber, A H A Ashawalla ; 146 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 239 casks skins and 66 cases bristles, Nizamudin ; 9,000 cwts mussoor, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 15 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—168 casks skins, S Forbes and Co ; 13 casks skins, E N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 80 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewanjee and Co ; 990 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW,

Circassia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, 4,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—83 bales cotton-waste, W Wolf and Sons; 104 bales hemp, Hirji Govindji ; 300 cwts kajoo, 6,500 cwts mowraseed, P Jethabhoy ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, K Nixon and Co; 200 bales cottonfly waste, C Peraji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glenden s—6,045 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co; 200 bales cottonfly, J C Todiwalla.

Ratenfels s—2,489 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas.

FOR BREMEN.

Ratenfels s—44 bales hemp. D M Doongaji.

FOR GENOA.

Hermiston s—1,999 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1 case silver ware, 1 bundle woollen carpets M Ostermayer and Co ; 140 bales Ralli Bros.

FOR VARNA.

Koerber s—3 bales twist M Kanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—1 1-2 cwts ivory, 2 3-4 cwts horns, K N Meanee; 125 cwts onion, M Jooma and Co; 2 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1 parcel cowbazar, B Esmail; 37 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 96 cwts kismiss T Canji; 28 cases opium P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—6 chests opium, G Shobhagmal; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The rainfall has been general in Chota Nagpur and local in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bombay, the Deccan and South-East Madras. Moulmein had one and a half inches; Akyab and Saugor Island, one ; Chaibassa, three ; and Poona and Nellore, one.

It appears that another depression is forming over the head of the Bay. The skies are clear over the country to the North of the line joining Karachi to Cawnpore and elsewhere moderately or heavily clouded. The temperature and humidity are approximately normal.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to increase in the Coast districts of the Bay and decrease in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade. In Cts	Byculla trade. In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered... ...	91·25	86·22	101·17	70·94
Tuesday, 28th Sept.	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	91·25	86·21	101·17	70·94
Same date last year	73·01	70·09	62·92	52·70

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 17th September 1909 :—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore		Khervadi... ...	16 24
Raver	14 63	Nasik	21 50
Nimbhora	17 66	Devlali... ...	20 61
Bodwad	22 25	Ghoti	86 12
Varangaon	21 50	Hotgi	28 15
Bhadli	29 40	Mohol	19 80
Jalgaon	29 89	Madha	18 4
Shirsoli	25 21	Barsi Junction ...	17 87
Bhusawad	15 61	Kem...	26 5
Maheji...	19 41	Jeur	25 77
Pachora	18 6	Pomalvadi	14 48
Kajgaon	24 85	Dikal	13 60
Rajmane	18 90	Dhond	12 3
Chalisgaon	21 84	Talegaon	30 79
Naydongri	14 61	Lonavla	175 68
Nandgaon	22 7	Neral	180 24
Manmad	15 84	Kasara	145 22
Lasalgaon	12 99		

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear. The air is damper at Lahore and drier in the extreme north. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north but lightly to moderately clouded in the south. Usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has increased and skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Lower Sind; elsewhere they are almost clear. Humidity continues in excess in Upper Sind. Maximum temperature has fallen and is in defect at Ajmer but minimum has risen and is in excess at Ajmer and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper at Indore and drier at Veraval. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Very light rain fell in the southern half. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in this part and moderately to lightly elsewhere, The air is damper at Raipur and Khandwa. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Bombay and Mormugao report light showers. Skies are heavily clouded everywhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Ahmednagar has had 0·25" of rain and Poona 1·07". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect at Hyderabad. Night temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Local rain has been received in the Konkan, south Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan, Bellary having had three-quarters of an inch. Cloud has increased in the Peninsula.

A few falls may occur in parts of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

COLLEN—August 4, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant P. E. Collen, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 347.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament : The R. G. A. vs. the Telegraphs, the Cooperage, 5-20 p.m..
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 11-8m., 11-25a. ; Low water, 4-33m., 5-6a.

Maxim : "You must buy well to sell well."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, September 30.—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sunsets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 11-48m.; Low water, 5-19m ; 5-44a.

Friday, October 1.—Rovers' Football Tournament Cooperage, 5-20 p.m. Sun rise 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m.; High water, 0-11m., 0-23a. Low water 6 3m.; 6-23a.

Saturday, October 2.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket : "B" Team vs. Bombay Borah Club, Gymkhana Ground. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m. Bazaar in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, Town Hall, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Band, 116th Mahrattas at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m., Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 0-56m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-47m. 7-3a.

Sunday, October 3.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 1-43m., 1-44a. Low water, 7-33m. 7-44a.

Monday, October 4.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m., Meeting of the Debenture holders of the Lukhmidas Khimji S. and W. Company, Oriental Building, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m., Sun sets. 6h. 25m., High water, 2-33m., 2-27a.; Low water, 8-23m., 8-28a.

BOMBAY Y. W. C. A.—A shorthand and typewriting school has now been started in connection with the Y. W. C. A. in Wellington Lines.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, accompanied by eighteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

B. V. A. CONCERT.—The promenade Concert held last night in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery in the Bombay Town Hall was largely attended and proved a very successful function.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Walter Vokes, Manager of Messrs. Fevre Leuba and Company of Hornby Road, reports that on the 25th instant a gold watch valued at Rs. 150 was stolen from the shop. A person who was examining goods near the case where the watch was kept is suspected.

ADDRESSES ON THE LIVES OF SAINTS.—In connection with the anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, there will be delivered, at the Prarthana Mandir, to-day at 6 30 p.m., addresses on the lives of St. Paul and Buddhaghosha by Mr. N. V. Tilak and Professor Dharmanand Kosambi, respectively.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p. m. (S. T.) The paper to be read—"Two Iranian Incantations for burying hair and nails," by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 a.m. on the 1st proximo. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

TILAK'S PORTRAIT REMOVED.—A portrait of Bal Gangadhar Tilak had been hanging for some time in the room used by vakils in the Oomeravati Court. The Sessions Judge had his attention recently drawn to the portrait, and by his direction it has been removed by Mr. Bodhanker Vakil from the Court premises.

DEATH OF A HINDU LADY.—General sympathy is felt for Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinathji, a well-known citizen and a member of the Bombay Corporation, on account of the death of his wife Bai Satyabhamabai, which occurred a few days ago. The deceased lady, who had been ailing since the death of her eldest son, Mrs. Dadaji, was much esteemed for her private virtues and her social and agreeable disposition.

RARE WORKS ON ZOROASTRIANISM.—Four manuscript works on the Zoroastrian religion belonging to the library of Meherji Rana, the first Dastur of Naosari, were sent some time ago, through the agency of Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, Secretary of the Parsi Punchayet Trust Funds and Properties, to Professor Jackson of the Columbia University of America for examination. They have just been returned by Professor Jackson.

ST. CECILIA'S SOCIETY.—This Society, attached to the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, will execute the following music, in connection with the Vespers and Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary, on the 2nd and 3rd October :—(1) Vespers in A minor by Witt (opus 24 b) for four mixed voices (choral throughout) ; (2) "O Salutaris" in F (Festal) by Sir Edward Elgar ; (3) "Tantum Ergo" in E flat by C. E. Nixon ; (4) "Missa Solemnis" in E minor by Stehle, (with full orchestra of strings and reeds only) ; (5) Offertorium : "Benedicta et Venerabilis" for 7 voices by Schutky : (6) "O Salutaris" in E flat (Festal) by Sir Edward Elgar ; and (7) "Tantum Ergo" in E flat by Turner.

THE PARSI FEVER HOSPITAL.—It appears from certain particulars connected with plague among the Parsis of Bombay, published by order of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties, that during the twelve months from July 1908 to June 1909, a special Parsi hospital was opened during the virulence of the plague, and afterwards a special Parsi plague ward was opened in connection with the Maratha Hospital. Health camps were established and help in money was given to poor families. The hospital was conducted under the orders of Dr. Sohrab K. Nariman, to whom the best thanks of the Trustees were tendered. Mr. Ruttonji Ardasir Contractor had worked as the resident medical officer and hospital manager. The hospital was open for two months and a half, during which 70 plague patients were admitted, and 35 deaths occurred. Nineteen plague patients were admitted into the Parsi ward in the Maratha Hospital, of whom twelve died. Two health camps were opened by the Trustees at Chowpatty and Gaumdevi, which cost Rs. 1,013-7-4 during the twelve months. The sum of Rs. 5,800 was spent in relief measures. During the year 111 deaths occurred from plague among Parsis, of whom only 6 had been inoculated. Plague was very prevalent among Parsis living at Dhobi Talao and Cheera Bazar.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Brothers at Variance.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

JIVRAJ MADHAVJI VS. NARANDAS MADHAVJI.

For the Plaintiff :—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

For the Defendant :—Mr. Weldon and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer.

This was a suit for a declaration that the defendant had no beneficial interest in the shop in the Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market and that the plaintiff was entitled to the benefit of the lease thereof and to obtain possession of the shop.

The plaintiff in his plaint stated that he and the defendant were brothers. Their father died on 23rd August, 1897, leaving four sons behind. At the time of his death the father was possessed of a shop in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, which he had leased from the directors of the said Market. After the death of the father the defendant alleged that the father had left a will by which the said shop had been left to him (defendant) and he had been directed to pay Rs. 20 a month to the plaintiff and Rs. 50 a month to Motibai, his widow. The defendant never produced a will but his statement was accepted by the plaintiff and his brothers, and he was left in the possession of the shop. The plaintiff, after a short time, started a separate business of his own. The defendant having suffered loss in speculation, the plaintiff advanced him Rs. 1,000. The defendant thereafter entered into partnership with a Parsee and in the year 1900-01 the defendant's firm again fell into difficulties and to save him from criminal proceedings the plaintiff advanced him Rs. 6,100 to pay off what he (the defendant) had owed. In liquidation of the said loans all the goods in the defendant's shop were valued and made over to the plaintiff. It was estimated that they would realise Rs. 2,200 less than the amount due and the defendant passed to the plaintiff a "khata" on the 1st December, 1901. The lease of the shop was to expire in November, 1901, and the defendant agreed to give up all right to the said shop and the goodwill thereof. The lease was granted to the plaintiff, on his applying to the directors, in the name of his father on his agreeing to pay off a debt due by the defendant to one Goculdas Ceoverji by annual instalments of Rs. 400. The lease was accordingly signed and the defendant on the 1st December, 1901, passed a writing to the plaintiff, relinquishing all his claim to the shop. The plaintiff, after the goods in the shop were sold was induced by the defendant to assist him and he got his partners to agree to open a branch shop in the said shop giving the defendant an eight annas share therein. In 1907, the plaintiff separated from his partners and requested the defendant to vacate the shop leased by the plaintiff in his father's name. The defendant declined to do so and alleged that he had obtained a lease of the shop on the 6th January 1904. On enquiries, the plaintiff found that the lease was fraudulently obtained from a mehta without the directors' knowledge. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that (1) it be declared that the defendant has no beneficial interest in the shop and that the plaintiff is entitled to the benefit of the lease thereof; (2) that the lease obtained by the defendant on 6th January, 1904, be set aside; and (3) that the defendant be ordered forthwith to deliver up possession of the shop to the plaintiff.

The defendant, in his written statement denied the material allegations made in the plaint against him and stated that he had been in continuous possession of the shop as in his own right since the death of his father up to the present time. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

SHORT CAUSES.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

CLAIM UNDER A MORTGAGE.

RAJA BAHADUR NARSINGIRJI GEANGIRJI VS. SYED SARDAR ALI KHAN AND ANOTHER.

In this suit the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff and the second defendant, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Co. Mr. Jinnah appeared for the first defendant, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman said that this was a suit on certain mortgages. The Watson Hotel Annexe was mortgaged by the late Sirdar Abdul Huq, C.I.E., to His Highness the Nizam. His Highness the Nizam transferred his interest in the mortgage to Norwich Union and from the latter it came into the hands of one Kashinath and ultimately the plaintiff became the mortgagee of the two hotels. The mortgage was transferred to the plaintiff in December, 1907, for eight lakhs of rupees with interest at six per cent. There was a further mortgage of certain shares and ornaments and unless the ornaments were sold the amount of the mortgage debt could not be ascertained. The second defendant was the second mortgagee of the hotel and the furniture. The question was what decree should be passed.

Mr. Jinnah said that he was willing that the usual mortgage decree should be passed and the matter be referred to the Commissioner to ascertain what amount was due by the first defendant to the plaintiff.

His Lordship referred the matter to the Commissioner to ascertain what amount was due to the plaintiff by the first defendant on the mortgage mentioned in the plaint of the two hotel properties ; for an account of the moneys due by the first defendant to the plaintiff under the deed of mortgage of the 5th July 1906 (a) on the shares and ornaments and (b) regarding the second mortgage of the hotels. Plaintiff was given liberty to sell the ornaments if he did not realise the amount of the mortgage within six weeks.

The next was a reference to the Commissioner to ascertain what amount was due to the second defendant on the two mortgages of the 17th October, 1908, one on the mortgage of the furniture and the second on the second mortgage of the hotels. This order was without prejudice to the rights of the second defendant to sell the furniture under the powers given to him under the mortgage.

TRANSFERRED TO LONG CAUSES LIST.

In the suit filed by Gumji Bhavji, a firm, against Makanji Khushalchand and others, Mr.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The B. & P. S. N. Co's. steamer Haidari, 1,563 tons, Captain T. S. Gray, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain R. S. S. Butler, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Basreh &c. with a general cargo, 67 cases opium and 1 horse and Miss Temple and 68 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Pandit, 3,331 tons, Captain W. J. Crebbin, sailed on Tuesday for Anger, (Java) in ballast.

The steamer Strathendrick, 2,842 tons, Captain J K. Stewart, sailed on Tuesday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Delhi 4,783 ton s Captain G. W. Gordon will sail to-day for Shanghai &c. via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Sowton, Mr. G. Springhall, Mr. C. Cooke, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Moore, Mr. J. B. N. Ridont, Mr. A. Sadl, Mr. H. G. Rowlinson, Mr. M. M. and Mrs. Ibramji and infant. For Sydney—Mr. R. J. Erett, Mr. G. Sinclair. For Melbourne—Mrs. Hickman, Miss Bingham. For Honekong.—Miss Tempte, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bhesania, and 2 children. For Shanghai.—Mr. F. G. Payne, Mrs. Keinani and 4 children.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 27th September, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Haddleston...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Dufferin.... ...Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt A F Hunt .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 28.

Alavi.....2324 Hill.....B & P S N Co
Argenfelt.....3561 Volkmann.....T Morrison & Co
Bulimba.....1607...Butler .....M M & Co
Britannia.....1969 Halse .....Bo & H S N Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Celtic King.....2589 Humphrey...W & A Graham & Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M M & Co
Haidari.....1563...Gray .....B & P S N Co
Muttra.....2985 Seddon .....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1251.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Nairung .....2862 Corkhill.....T Morrison & Co
Rinaldo...2791 Pickering ... . 28-9 J Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Said.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot...Stream...20-9B & H S N Co
Shah Navas.....2522.....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Strathblane.....2829 Smith .....K Nixon & Co
Urlana.....3384 Rose.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
F Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	Chittagong	1-10	J Finlay & Co Ld
G Firoozi	2006	Watson	Jeddah	1-10	B & P S N Co
I. Bahadurl	839	Fakeera	N F	Bo S N Co Ld	
M Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	30-9	Bo S N Co Ld
O Berra	2591	Elford	Dunkirk	3-10	W & A G &Co
P Rotenfels	3591	Freeden	H'burg via Karachi	1-10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	9-10 W & A Graham & Co
4	Glenedon	3018	Graham	Hamburg	5-10 W & A Graham & Co
5	Hermiston	2926	BainGenoa	b-10	T Morrison & Co
6	Kasara	505	Elton	P Gulf	30-9 M M & Co
7	Koerber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-10 A L S N Co
9	Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	2-10 M M & Co
13	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	9-10 P & O Co
15	Gouverneur	2120	Burmeister	Z'bar	30-9A Strandes
16	Badrie	1613	Collinsono	Jeddah	28-9 G Jeewajee & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Haidari s	Gray	Calcutta, Sept15
	Bulimba s	Butler	Basreh, Sept 16

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Hohenfels s	Muller	Calcutta, &c
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta
	Pandit s	Crebbin	Anger (Java)
	Strathendrick s	Stewart	Bathmare.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Circassia, for Liverpool &c.
" Badrie, for Jedah,
*" Nera, for Marseilles.
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf &c.
* Before arrival.

The steamer Delhi, Gordon, for Shanghai &c. obtained her portclearance on Tuesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Penang on the 27th instant for Singapore and Hongkong

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 29th September,
658 EXTRACT.

The following extract from Government Resolution G D No 4837, dated Bombay Castle 15th Sept. 1909.

. . . . . .

Bombay Vol. Artillery

Joseph Sladen to be Major to complete establishment and to command No 4 Company at Ahmedabad.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 29th September.

318.—Detail for the week ending 2nd proximo.
To-day Wednesday 29th instant—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
II. " M " Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.
III. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.
Thursday 30th instant.—" I " Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.
Friday 1st prox.—" H " Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.
II. "G" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
III. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.
319.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.
320.—Clothing.—All ranks requiring clothing and articles to make up deficiencies are requested to apply for them at Headquarters at once.
321.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 5449 Vol G Sylvs, " F " Coy from 30th September to 30th December 1909.
322.—Resignations.—The undernamed having left the Station are struck off the strength of the Corps :—
No 5130 Vol M V Braganza, No 5953 Vol T H Gallantyne, No 5476 Vol R Cunha, No 5965 Vol P E Edwards, No 5695 Vol H Fewkes, No 5702 Vol J Hendricks, No 6138 Vol O Lambert, No 5356 Vol A F Moore, No 5957 Vol J L Pinto, No 5975 Vol F A Pinto, No 4915 Vol L J Pacheco, No 4835 Vol J D Simsons, No 5155 Vol G Swingler, No 5974 Vol C Thoy and No 6142 Vol L Walker " D " Coy. No 6592 Vol O W Beadel " G " Coy.
323. Parades—1st to 31st October 1909—Weekly parades under Company Commanders. Time and place to be arranged by them, and notified to the Adjutant 3 days beforehand at least.
Subjects Sections 3 to 44 Infantry Training 1905 and Sections 2 to 27 (except 4) Chapter I, Training Manual Appendix 1905.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1909.

SHANGHAI'S COMMERCIAL POSITION.

THE Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, Mr. H. Elgar Hobson, in a report on the trade of that port, mentions, with something akin to alarm, that the development of Hankow and the northern ports, steadily extending their commercial relations with foreign countries, is much affecting Shanghai's position as a distributing trade centre. Besides the many causes which have in the past year influenced the trade of the port, the curtailment of its former monopoly as an emporium is, he thinks, an important factor to be considered in the future. However, he feels that the constant growth and expansion of the International Settlement and French concession will always retain its old supremacy, though it may be the wish is father to the thought. Many circumstances have combined to maintain the vitality of Shanghai; among them the construction and opening of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and Mr. Hobson is of opinion that the importance and eminence of Shanghai is still further marked by the opening of the railway to the ancient capital of the Mings. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway carried three and a half million passengers last year, at fares amounting to a million and a half dollars and many train-loads of cocoons and silk refuse. During the year 43,411 piculs of cocoons and 1,456 piculs of refuse arrived at Shanghai under outward transit passes, for, by an arrangement recently made, import duty-paid foreign goods under exemption-certificate may now be carried by this route between the treaty ports of Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and Shanghai. Shanghai does not mean to be eclipsed and is making headway with public works, and the erection of public buildings. The revenue of the port shows some sign of decrease, the decline being chiefly under imports, for export duties show an increase. Under the distribution according to flags, the loss was 7·96 per cent. for British, 2·31 per cent. for Japanese and 2·39 per cent. for other flags. No less productive annual collection than that of 1908 has been recorded since 1903, yet the Commissioner of Customs is not despondent, as he believes the depression to be only temporary, and with increased activity elsewhere the outlook in Shanghai will again beam bright. It is good to be hopeful, and to keep up a cheerful demeanour even in face of adverse surroundings. Mr. Hobson succeeds in doing so, notwithstanding that in foreign goods there was a falling off of sixteen million taels in the gross value of total foreign imports. It is, however, explained that though this amount would appear as only half the amount of decrease recorded in 1907, it must not be deduced that any improvement in trade can be reported. The low exchange ruling throughout the year has tended to swell the value of foreign goods in terms of silver by twenty-five to thirty per cent., and the ever rising price of opium must also be taken into consideration.

Merchants holding stocks in Shanghai are endeavouring to get rid of their goods by resort to public auction, and among the merchandise so offered is the accumulation of piece-goods brought out in 1905. An obstacle to trade, even of this class, is found to be the unsettled state of the native money market. "Lack of confidence prevailed throughout the year," says the Commissioner, and the sterling exchange proved a stumbling block to development. It must be added, too, that the depreciation of copper cash had a fatal effect on the purchasing power of the labouring classes who, after all, are the largest consumers and have to pay from 21 to 25 per cent. more as the equivalent of the silver price. Small quantities of Russian piece-goods of nearly every description have been imported, evidently with a view to finding a market in Shanghai. Local industries have developed and it is shown as a consequence that metals increased by Hk. tls 1,720,455. Under re-exports we find that in 1907 none of the copper ingots and plates imported for Mint purposes were returned abroad, while by the end of 1908, owing to high prices quoted in America, due to the boom following the Presidential election, out of 113,411 piculs imported, half was re-exported from Shanghai. Of native goods we find that there was an increase in the export value of over twelve millions taels—mostly due to a strong demand for the various kinds of silk products. The rapid recovery in the United States, after the financial crisis of October, 1907, resulted in large orders and prices have now recovered lost ground. Raw tsatlees, for so many years the chief staple silk for export to Europe, are rapidly giving way to the more easily worked filature silk. Steam filature silks have been in strong demand, principally for America, and prices realised have been on the whole satisfactory to sellers and now rule high as compared with those for other descriptions. The defective methods employed by the natives in the rearing of silkworms have evoked severe strictures from all quarters. The export of raw cotton declined by 301,650 piculs as compared with the previous year. Local yarn showed a tendency to replace the imported article which is bad for us as well as Shanghai, but the cotton mills there are kept busy and realise good profits. During June and July, in consequence of the rapid exhaustion of 1907 stocks, the mills had to look to India for their supplies, but that period is over.

Notwithstanding the anti-opium campaign, opium values are marked by a total increase of Hk. tls. 1,718,390, due to enhanced cost as well as low exchange, though the quantity imported was actually 4,537 piculs less than in the previous year. The reduction in the Indian Government monthly sales of Bengal opium in Calcutta and in the export of Malwa opium from Bombay had a temporary effect on the Shanghai market, but according to Mr. Hobson, it was to the conditions in China itself that the reduced importation must be attributed. Still since the promulgation of the first edict against poppy cultivation and the opium habit three years ago, there has been marked activity on the part of the officials, both civil and military in China, in issuing proclamations embodying the imperial orders and threatening punishment of those still addicted to the use of the drug. The gentry, also with the co-operation of the new student element, have been energetic in their efforts to influence public opinion. Unfortunately, the rise in the price of the drug, combined with the efforts of the anti-opium campaign, has contributed materially to cause the introduction of opium derivatives, especially morphine in its natural or disguised form. A great percentage of morphine, on the authority of the Commissioner of Customs, enters into the composition of so-called anti-opium pills, tabloids and powders, stimulant remedies and nerve tonics, generally compounded locally and in enormous quantities. Codeine, another opium alkaloid, cocaine and other drugs have begun to be imported as "medicines for opium cure"—or to be accurate as substitutes for opium smoking—from which it would appear that imperial edicts for the suppression of the habit had better be judiciously applied, lest the remedy prove worse than the disease.

MUNICIPALITIES IN INDIA. THE Statistics of British India, part VIII, which came to hand yesterday, deals with Local Funds, including Municipalities, Local Boards and Port Trusts. Its pages show that in the year 1908 there were 746 Municipalities in this country, containing a total resident population of over 16 million people within their limits, seven per cent. of the total population of British India. Five hundred and seventy of these Municipalities had a population of less than 20,000, and 176 a population of over 20,000. The population resident within Municipal limits as compared with the total population of the province is largest in Bombay, where it amounts to nearly 18 per cent. Excluding British Baluchistan, this percentage is lowest in Eastern Bengal and Assam, where it amounts to only two per cent. In the other provinces the population within Municipal limits varies from six to ten per cent. of the total population. The average size of the Municipalities, according to population, varies in the principal provinces from about 12,000 in Eastern Bengal and Assam to nearly 40,000 in Madras. In the Punjab and the Central Provinces including Berar, the average is about 15,000. In Bombay and Burma it is about 20,000. In Bengal it is nearly 25,000 and in the United Provinces nearly 35,000. Elected members are 49 per cent. of the total number of members in all Municipalities taken together. *Ex-officio* members are 14 per cent. and nominated members 37 per cent. Elected members are in a majority in the cities of Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon, and in the Municipalities of Bengal, excluding Calcutta, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, including Berar. They are between 49 and 50 per cent. in Calcutta and in the Municipalities of Eastern Bengal and Assam. There are no elected members in the Municipalities of the North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan; and they number only twelve per cent. of the total number of members of the Municipalities in Burma excluding Rangoon. In these places nominated members constitute a majority. The non-officials outnumber the officials in all Municipalities taken together in the proportion of more than three to one. The preponderance is greatest in the City of Bombay where 87 per cent. of the members are non-officials, so that it may be seen local self-government is progressing. Eighty-seven per cent. of the members of all Municipalities taken together are Indians. Indians outnumber Europeans in all cases except in Calcutta, where they represent 47 per cent. In the Punjab and in the Municipalities of Bombay, excluding Bombay City, more than 90 per cent. of the total number of members are Indians. It would have been interesting to have given us some idea of the attendances of non-official numbers in other than the largest cities as a gauge of the active part played by our representatives, but that is not within the scope of the report.

Concerning Port Trusts the report records that the administration of the affairs of the larger ports is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers, but their proceedings are more subject than those of Municipal bodies to the control of Government. Except in Calcutta, the elected members are fewer in number than the nominated members. At all the ports the Europeans on the Board largely out-number others; there are no native Commissioners for Rangoon and Chittagong. The income and expenditure of the six ports managed by Trusts, Aden excluded, amounted last year to Rs. 495·08 lakhs, against Rs. 453·63 lakhs in 1906-07, of which 72 per cent. stands against Calcutta and Bombay, this proportion corresponding fairly to the proportion of the maritime trade which centres in those two ports. Both income and expenditure have increased in Calcutta in the ten years ending 1907-08 at a far more rapid rate than in the other ports, the increase being due partly to expansion of trade and partly to the additional expenditure entailed by the construction of the docks and the imposition of additional charges to meet that expenditure. The capital debts of the Trusts at the end of 1907-08 was about Rs. 1,701 lakhs, against Rs. 1,533 lakhs in 1906-07, of which nearly 83 per cent. represented the debt of Calcutta and Bombay.

SUFFRAGETTES IN GAOL. To Mr. Keir Hardie has it fallen to bring the suffragette cause into still further disgrace and, since he has seen fit to espouse it, many would-be militants will probably forego their intentions. The women who were sentenced at Birmingham, it appears, are afraid of undergoing the punishment they have earned, and so are trying to escape by means of refusing to take food. Since women have taken to using hatchets on the Police and pelting them with slates and stones, they must not expect very chivalrous treatment in return. Such behaviour is a disgrace, which the whole body of the sex resents, and the foolish women at Birmingham will get little sympathy. Where they first learned the tactics of starvation it would be hard to say, but it is an old idea and has been practised by many a criminal. In ordinary cases the persistent refusal of food is corrected with a severe kind of punishment which usually has the required effect. For the suffragettes we would suggest a simple method. Since they are behaving like mad women let them be treated as such, and placed in an asylum where their methods will be met with the proper response. The system would be desirable even allowing that public opinion favoured the granting of female suffrage. Such women as the Birmingham rioters are a menace to society, for they would be quite capable of carrying their practices into Parliament. Whatever may be the right view and the ultimate decision on the suffrage question as relating to women, there can be no two opinions as to the picketing and rioting type of suffragette being undesirable. So long as they behave criminally they must be treated as criminals, and when they behave as insane people it is best seriously to consider whether they are not really mad and to keep them in proper permanent confinement.

MAJOR-GENERAL HAIG, the new Chief of Staff, assumes office on his arrival in Bombay on the 22nd October.

MR. GORDON, Irrigation Secretary, Punjab Government, returns to India from furlough early next month.

THE Raja of Tehri, Garhwal, has subscribed Rs. 7,000 to the funds of the United Provinces Exhibition. The subscriptions promised to date exceed Rs. 1,66,000.

RAJ KUMAR HITENDRA (Prince Hitty), younger son of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, arrives in Calcutta early next November from his visit to the United States and Japan.

ONLY three out of sixteen candidates are understood to have passed the prescribed test in the recent short-hand and typewriting examination at Simla for candidates for Government of India Secretariats.

IT is understood that Mr. W. Ogden, lately Examiner of Accounts, Indian Public Works Department, retired, is returning to India to take up an appointment on one of the Bombay Railways.

THE Hon. Mr. Aston, accompanied by Mrs. Aston, leaves Bombay on Thursday, the 30th instant by the German East African steamer "The Governeur" and proceeds to Durban, his intention being to make a tour in Africa.

ON relief as Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Simla, by Mr. Lemaistre who returns from leave on the 15th October, Mr. Heseltine reverts to the Finance Department relieving Mr. Barr, who is posted as Examiner of Local Accounts in Bengal.

AMONG the passengers by mail steamer arriving in Bombay on the 22nd October are Lady Jenkins, wife of the Chief Justice of Calcutta, Sir John Stanley, Chief Justice of Allahabad, Mr. Justice Rattigan of the Punjab Chief Court, and Rear-Admiral F. G. Pelham, the newly appointed Naval Commander-in-Chief for the East India Station.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A GREAT RUNNER.

Remarkable Cricket.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

ENGLISH sportsmen are greatly interested in the doings of E. Lunghi, the Italian runner, who is now beating the best in New York His performances at the Olympic Games stamped him as a "flier" and one of the best judges we have, was quite right when he remarked to the writer: "I believe Lunghi would turn out a world's champion, if given a proper course of training." The Italian is beautifully built, and has a most graceful style of running, his only fault at the Olympic Games being want of judgment, which experience would cure. Lunghi appears to be able to run any distance from a sprint up to ten miles, and has also taken high honours in cross-country events. This all-round ability is on a par with the talent of the late L. E. Myers, who was credited with "even" time for a sprint, a world's records from a "quarter" to 1,000 yards, the latter still standing, while he could (and did) run over country. The two athletes named have a great similarity, and in a long experience of athletics, the writer considers Lunghi's style the most graceful he has seen since the days of Myers. Should Shephard regain his best form, he and Lunghi ought to put up some great races next season, and as the Italian is the more likely to improve, he may possibly prove a danger to Charlie Kilpatrick's world's half mile record of 1min. 53 2-5secs.

GOOD PERFORMANCES.

Athletes are usually in the best condition about this season of the year, and given favourable weather, some first running is to be expected at the autumn meetings. Many noted athletes competed at the South London Harriers' sports at Kennington Oval, which, as many over-seas sportsmen no doubt know, is a famed cricket ground. Good English turf, when dry, is probably as fast as cinders to run on, but rain had made the going somewhat heavy on Saturday. Under these conditions the times of Reed and Wood were therefore exceptional. The former outgeneralled his rival—N. J. Cartmell—in the "level" quarter and his judgment wins him many races. The American had (previously placed the scratch "100" to his credit, and remembering his fine "quarter" in Scotland, wherein he defeated Lieutenant Patterson (the champion at the distance) many expected him to win last Saturday. Reed, however, knows the Oval track and the value of entering the home straight with a lead. He, therefore, dashed off at a sprint, slowed up for the middle of the race, and came again for a fast finish in which he held Cartmell and reached the tape in 50secs. Reed could repeat well, he would be more dangerous, but at present he is not suited for a second heat.

Turning to the other big performance, A.E. Wood, our International and cross-country and ten miles flat champion, gave further signs of improvement. He was not fully extended to win the Inter-Club "mile" in 4mins. 26·1-5secs. but his big effort was saved for the three miles handicap, which he won from the ten yards mark in 14mins. 28 4-5secs. This is his best performance at the distance and in another year we shall probably see him beating 19½mins. for four miles.

WALKING.

While long-distance walking has suffered a slight eclipse, since Marathon running became so popular, the many exceptional performers about keep things interesting. The Polytechnic Harriers were again to the fore on Saturday, when their semi-annual London to Brighton (51¼ miles) race was decided. The record stood to the credit of T. E. Hammond who, in May last, walked the distance in 8 hours 18mins. 18secs. and as he was not competing on Saturday, new figures were not expected. In H. V. L. Ross of Uxbridge, however, England has another wonderful walker, and considering his short career, he made his debut two seasons ago, his latest effort is really wonderful. Assuming the lead at thirteen miles, Ross soon dropped his rivals, and though troubled with a bad time at 48 miles, he came round, and finished splendidly in 8 hours 11mins. 14secs.

BOXING.

Joe Fletcher of London made a plucky effort against Fred Welsh in their boxing contest at Mountain Ash, on Monday, but it appeared as though the talented Welshman always held the whiphand. He was much the quicker on his feet and far the cleverer, but his rival proved an adept at avoiding the knock-out, so that it was not until the twelfthr round, that Welsh's frequent kidney blows ended the chance of Fletcher. The contest strengthens the opinion of the writer that Welsh is not—what may be termed--a very hard hitter, and it is in this respect, that Johnnie Summers will hold an advantage when they face each other at the National Sporting Club on October 18th. Summers is an aggressive fighter, but with a tendancy to lose his self-control and risk disqualification. On the other hand, he can hand out real knock-out blows with either hand. Here his chance rests and he will not surprise the writer, should he put Welsh out. The latter will shine in clever work and should the contest go its full length, the Welshman will probably gat the award and then be in a position to force a match with Battling Nelson.

SWIMMING.

Looking back over a few years, one is struck with the number of swimming phenomena who, in turn, astonished the critics. T. Nuttal was believed to have reached the limit of man's ability, when he accomplished remarkable times in his trials for his famous "mile" match with McCusker, yet since then we have had J. H. Tyers, D. Billington, J. A. Jarvis, E. Taylor and now T. S. Battersby, all of whom could beat Nuttall's public record for one mile. Battersby may prove the best of the lot, for he has already placed the English "mile" record to his, credit and he certainly possesses great pace in addition to stamina. This he further proved in the recent 220 yards' championship, which he won from P. Radmilovic of Wales in 2mins. 32 4-5secs.

HOLIDAY CRICKET.

With the County Championship decided, the remaining cricket fixtures are of a holiday nature, except the Rest of England vs. Kent match, which, of course, will be serious enough. The Australian visitors had nothing in the way of advantage against Essex, so far as the match progressed. Rain also curtailed the M.C.C. vs. Yorks match at Scarborough. The last stage of this was noteworthy for the efforts of Tarrant to reach his century, in which he just failed by 5 runs.

RHODES.

The Gentlemen vs. Players' match at Scarborough, this week, enabled Rhodes to raise his aggregate to 2,000 runs for the season and he and Hayes of Surrey alone have accomplished this. The Gentlemen led off with 137, Rhodes bowling splendidly when given the ball and securing 4 wickets for 17 runs. The Players made 201 for 9 wickets in response to the Gentlemen's score, so they had the best of the draw. A feature of the match was the reappearance in England of R. O. Schwarz, the old Middlesex "Rugger" man, but who is perhaps better known for his googlie bowling on behalf of South Africa. He and D. Carr of Kent carried off bowling honours among the Gentlemen, for Schwarz secured three wickets for 42 runs and Carr 4 for 76, so that googlies scored strongly. The Australians met a strong scratch eleven at Uttoxeter this week and by making 110 for 7, in response to the home side's total of 140, just held their own. The outstanding features were the bowling of O'Connor, Barnes and Hayes, the first named taking 6 wickets for 42, Barnes 3 for 22 and Hayes 2 for 8.

REMARKABLE CRICKET.

Sensational hardly describes the play in the Gentlemen vs. Players of the South match at Hastings yesterday. Vine (60) and Relf (R) 97, helped raise the Players' total to 147 for two wickets but after this came an astonishing collapse, the last eight wickets only adding 10 runs. This was due to J.W.H.T. Douglas (4 for 18) and H. C. McDonald (4 for 82) who were unplayable towards the end. The Gentlemen did no better against Fielder and Relf (A.E.) half the side being out for 42 runs, while the innings ended for 60, Fielder taking 6 wickets for 50 runs and Relf 8 for 9. Lord Londesborough's XI now opposing the Australians at Scarborough is, with one exception (Fane) a really representative side. Tyldesley (35) had the honour of topping the score in the first innings of 129, the bowling of Macartney (5 for 53) and Armstrong (3 for 27) keeping the score down. The visitors did no better, and when play ended last evening, the score stood at 98 for 8 Carr and Rhodes bowling splendidly.

The innings was soon finished off to-day, the total only amounting to 113, Rhodes, 4 for 29, and Carr 4 for 27, being responsible. In the second innings of the English side. Hobbs made 39, which enabled him to follow the lead of Hayes and Rhodes by scoring 2,000 runs this season.

FOOTBALL.

That the South African Association Football authorities have decided to ask the Football Association to send a mixed team (amateurs and professionals) to South Africa in 1910, is very gratifying. It is particularly pleasing to the writer, who, during his sojourn in South Africa, frequently "stood up" for honest professionalism. It is by encouraging the professional, that the amateur ranks are kept pure, and frowning on the "pro" (as is done by the authorities governing rugby, athletics and cycling in this country,) is mainly responsible for the number of sham-amateurs in these particular branches of sport, if only legislaters would realise that "giving men with professional leanings opportunities of competing in their true colours, would weed them out of the amateur ranks," we should have a more honest state of affairs in athletics, cycling and rugby football, though the last named sport is far purer than the other pastimes mentioned—thanks to the Northern Union attracting the players with inclinations that way.

SURPRISES.

The early part of the football season is always noteworthy for a number of surprising results, the players not having had time to settle down. Dundee and Clyde defeated Glasgow Rangers and St. Mirren respectively, on Saturday, and now the only team in the Scottish League with the full number of points, is Hibernians, with three clear wins. Morton heads the table with 7 points for 4 games, and these two, with Aberdeen, Airdrieonians and Heart of Midlothian, alone have avoided defeat so far.

Turning to English First League Football, Aston Villa and Manchester United have commenced well and these teams look likely to do big things during the season. Tottenham Hotspur, the latest Southern Club to gain a place in the First League, has made a bad start, and so far, Southern teams have not pleased their admirers. One outstanding performance last Saturday deserves mention. This was the 5 goals to 1 victory of Middlesborough over Sheffield Wednesday and this too on the latter's ground.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

After the splendid performance of Bayardo in the St. Leger, it is only right to place Mr. Fairie's colt at the head of the three-year olds, and if the cracks were put up for sale, the son of Bay Ronald, Galicia, would certainly fetch more than Minoru. The King's colt did not do himself justice at Doncaster, a like human beings, probably had an off day. This is shown by Minoru finishing behind Valens and Mirador, an unlooked for result, Bayardo's win increases the value of races he has won this season to £20,173 over (100,000 dollars) Minoru coming next with £14,896, with Neil Gow £7,737 filling third place.

The last named is believed by many good judges to be the best of the two-year olds. Lord Rosebury's colt gave a splendid display in the Champagne Stakes, easily beating Admiral Hawke, Lemberg, and the American colt Whisk Broom. The improvement of the son of Marco-Chelandry has been gradual, and he now looks to be the best of the season. Lemberg was a strong favourite and his overthrow was the first of his career.

ACCEPTANCES.

The acceptances for the autumn handicaps are satisfactory, 48 animals being left in the Cesarewitch, and 64 in the Cambridgeshire. [illegible] Majesty has been withdrawn, which is not surprising, but the non-acceptance of Sir [illegible] disappointing. Wagering will be [illegible] in earnest, and Yentoi and Siberia will find plenty of support for the long distance race, though the chances of the latter will only depend on how the mare stands the training. If the Cambridgeshire is won by a three-year old, it will not surprise the writer, who thinks Mediant, Sir Martin and Valens all have excellent chances. To return to happenings at Doncaster, Mr. G. S. David paid 4,000 guineas (20,000 dollars) for a filly by St. Frusquin-Game Chick, and Sam Darling 3,000 guineas for a colt by Persimmon-Curley. The wonderful speed shown by Americus Girl in the Portland Plate was another feature yesterday, while the Doncaster Cup this afternoon was of an international character. Roi Herode, representing France, Mons. M. Caillault's colt made a bold bid for victory, beating all save Amadis, the only three-year old in the race, which with the burden of 123lbs. carried Lord Falmouth's colours to victory. Bayardo had another easy, task, winning the Doncaster Stakes in a canter.

THE King has decided to award the Albert Medal of the second class to Tom Lewis, of Newport. Tom Lewis a boy of fourteen years, was the hero of the dock disaster, on July 2, at Newport, when the great trench "caved in" and buried a large number of men, some of whose bodies even now lie buried beneath the debris. When the work of rescue was going forward, and a man was seen pinned beneath some beams, with tons of earth on top, Tom Lewis volunteered to wriggle down through a narrow aperture and try to release the sufferer. For two hours the lad worked head downwards and actually succeeded in freeing the man's hand. Then there was a slide of earth, and Lewis was hauled up in an exhausted condition. The man beneath was eventually rescued.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN ENGLAND.

DIFFICULTY REGARDING FUNDS.

Appeal Made to Commercial Houses.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

In House of Lords this afternoon, Lord Redesdale asked what Government was doing to carry out the recommendations of the Committee on the organisation of Oriental studies in London.

Lord Morley replied that the difficulty was to procure £12,000 per annum. The Treasury would contribute £3,000, but he did not think that the London University and the Indian Office would make up the balance. If it was intended to make a great institution, the mercantile offices in London, Manchester and elsewhere must be persuaded to contribute.

Lord Curzon said he thought the chief interest was the imperial interest, and hoped that Lord Morley would use his influence to obtain a larger contribution from the Treasury.

He remarked on the necessity for army officers in India having a command of the vernacular, and said he thought it would be an advantage to Viceroys themselves.

Lord Morley said that several of the most important Members of the Council of India were of opinion that India's present contribution of £1,750 for teaching Oriental languages in England fully covered the needs.

The Indian Government would, therefore, be unable to press India to contribute largely to the object which was equally important to many portions of the community here.

Before embarking on the scheme it would also be necessary to come to a decision, which he hoped to do shortly, with reference to extending the study of probationers and extending the age of going to India, with a view to promoting sympathy in dealing with the peoples of India.

He emphasised the need for an institution providing not only for the study of languages, but also of the ideas, customs, habits and religions of the peoples. He earnestly desired that we should go forward after so many years of culpable delay and suggested forming a Committee of two or three interested parties to collect funds and outline the relations between the school and existing institutions.

The Government was in full sympathy with the object and with most of the details of the Committee's recommendations. The subject then dropped.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Big Force Concentrated.

WAR ENDING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

General Marina has concentrated 20,000 men at Nador in readiness to advance against the Moors' stronghold at Zeluan, but the Spanish Foreign Minister, in an interview, said that the campaign was being brought to an end. The object had been attained, the most influential tribes desiring peace.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Spaniards have captured the Moorish position at Zeluan.

LORD KITCHENER.

Proceeds to Canton.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

A telegram from Hongkong states that Lord Kitchener lunches to-day with Sir C. P. Chater and dines with the Royal Engineers. He will embark later for Canton, accompanied by Major General Broadwood, Captain Fitzgerald and Captain Heathcote.

SHORT TIME IN AMERICAN MILLS.

Unanimous Opinion.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The President of the American Spinners Organisation has cabled to Mr. Macara that the North and South are entirely favourable to short time.

THE BIRMINGHAM SUFFRAGETTES.

Starvation Ruse Outwitted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

In reply to Mr. Keir-Hardie, Mr. Masterman confirmed the reports that the suffragettes imprisoned in connection with the Birmingham disturbances, were refusing their food and were being fed artificially.

Mr. Keir-Hardie declared it was a horrible outrage.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

January as the Probable Date.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Though Mr. Sydney Buxton and other Liberal speakers last night, said they were unable to believe that the Lords would reject the Budget, the papers continue to discuss the probable date of the election and they concur that it is most likely to take place in January. A hundred Labour candidates are ready to take the field.

HUGE DEMONSTRATION IN GREECE.

Crowd Demands Reforms.

SPEECH BY THE KING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

A mass meeting of practically the whole population of Athens, held yesterday, demanded reforms in the administration.

The King, replying to a deputation, said he trusted that the Government and the Chamber would appreciate the justice of the demands. He hoped that the renaissance of the country, which he desired, would be secured within the limits of the Constitution.

His Majesty addressed the demonstrators, congratulating them on the constitutionality of their action.

The King received an ovation as did also M. Mavromichaelis, who addressed the crowd from his residence.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Zill-es-Sultan Leaves for Europe.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Zill-es-Sultan who was detained at Resht in August and held for ransom, has finally handed Government hundred thousand tomans in cash and two hundred thousand in bills and has left for Europe.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

Cabinet Resigns.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Advices from Budapest state that Dr. Wekerle announced in Parliament that the Cabinet had resigned owing to disagreement between parties supporting Government. He had advised the King to summon M. Kossuth and His Majesty had agreed.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

Agriculture and Arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Amir is trying to induce his subjects to take up land on an area watered by the new Balanur Canal. Civil and Military Officers, whose pensions are too small to enable them to meet the initial expenses, are to be given plots free of cost and exempted from land revenue for three years.

The Amir's Medical Adviser, Dr. Ghulam Nabi Khan, is returning to India on six months' leave in October. He has been serving at Kabul for six years and his duties have been so well discharged that he is receiving a douceur of several thousand rupees in addition to full pay during his term of leave. His brother, Dr. Gulam Mahomed Khan, who is also at Kabul, will officiate for him.

With a view to encouraging the general rearmament of the people of Afghanistan, orders have been issued by the Kabul Burbar, regulating the price of rifles and ammunition in the Bazars. Excessively high rates are not to be charged. The traffic in arms in not without its risks. A party of Suleiman Khel traders, who had netted a very large sum by carrying rifles of German make from the Mekran Coast to Kabul, were attacked by robbers on the return journey to their villages, eight of their number are said to have been killed and all the cash proceeds of their adventure were stolen.

THE EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, is expected in Coonoor today from Ootacamund. Dr. Bourne's visit is of a two-fold purpose. He takes the Anglo-Indian schools by surprise with a view to see the teaching imparted there, and also visits the elementary schools. Dr. Bourne intends submitting a report to Government to improve the system of the education of Anglo-Indian boys, specially to have better instruction in schools, so that the youngsters might take an interest in education and to have more elementary schools for the backward community.

THE "AMAR DESH."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER, 28.

A Chandpore telegram to the *Bengalee*, dated yesterday, says that while a band of young Bengalis was parading the streets singing the "Amar Desh," the Police appeared in strength and an Inspector asked Bishnupada Mookerjee of Bhowanipur and Shebak Shamprodya of Calcutta, if the party had a license to sing in the streets. The reply was that no license was necessary. The party was then asked to disperse which they did. It is said that Bishnu intends serving a notice on the Inspector.

MR. SALKELD SUFFERING FROM TYPHOID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

DACCA, SEPTEMBER 27.

Mr. Salkeld, Special Magistrate, is down with typhoid fever and his condition is serious.

THE wireless telegraph station in Bombay for communicating with P. and O. steamers is to be in working order by the third week in October with range of some three hundred miles.

SYED IYMUR, eldest son of the Sultan of Muscat, has left Karachi for Bombay and returns in about a week's time. He was initiated into Freemasonry in Lodge Union, No. 767 E. C. on Monday evening.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Philip Whilfred Robertson, of Trinity College, Oxford and Leipzig, to be a temporary member of the Indian Educational Service as Lecturer in Science at the Rangoon College.

THE ALIPORE APPEALS.

Sir L. Jenkins' Severe Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

During the hearing of the Alipore Bomb case appeals to-day, Mr. Norton for the Crown, dealing with the case of Nirapado, said he was the same person as one Nirmal whose name appeared in one of the vouchers of the Chatra Bandhar.

The Chief Justice asked what evidence there was to prove it was Nirmal's signature.

Mr. Norton said that it was proved by comparison with Nirmal's signature before the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Das said that these two documents had not been put in and proved, consequently there was no evidence that that was Nirmal's signature.

The Chief Justice.—It is incidents like this which make us doubtful from time to time as to the evidence submitted by the Crown. There is not a tittle of evidence to prove that it is Nirmal's writing, but yet it is put forward as having been proved. That is not the way in which the case for the Crown should be put forward.

Mr. Norton.—I am sorry to hear your Lordship say that. The letter was put in for the purpose of showing the association of these persons with the Chatra Bhander in order to ask the assessors to come to a conclusion.

The Chief Justice.—That is quite wrong.

Mr. Norton.—Suppose you take a case in which you cannot actually, prove the writing, but there are circumstances.

The Chief Justice.—Then you cannot prove it.

Mr. Norton.—Even if I cannot prove the writing of this other man in consequence of the absence of comparison, am I not entitled to suggest that under the circumstances other documents confirm the view that that writing is this other man's.

The Chief Justice.—We should have to investigate the whole history of the Chatra Bandhar. We would have to find out the names of the persons who conducted the Chatra Bhander, the names of the clerks and of those who ordinarily wrote letters before we could come to any conclusion that Nirmal was proved to be Nirapado. Are you in a position to prove that?

Mr. Norton:—No.

The Chief Justice.—We are trying men here for offences which may involve their lives. It is the duty of the Crown to place before us evidence on which we can act with safety.

Mr. Norton.—I am sorry to hear your Lordship say that. The case for the Crown has not been conducted in the way that it ought to have been. That was my view of the law. If I made a mistake I take the consequences, but I certainly did not put this in with the object of getting a conviction.

The Chief Justice.—The document is perfectly properly put in, but it is not proved on the evidence at present placed before us and before the Sessions Judge that it was written by Nirmal.

Mr. Norton.—I thought that there was other writing which would have enabled us to make the comparison. I find now that the two documents on which I asked your Lordships to make the comparison have not been put in.

Mr. Norton then said he would drop this point.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 28.

Lieutenant Ross Hume, 1st Scottish Rifles, has been appointed to the Sierra Leone Battalion, West African Frontier Force.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Captain Marchant, 13th Hussars, as Adjutant, Warwickshire Yeomanry.

Lieutenant F. H. Kisch and Second-Lieutenant Chetter, R.E., embarked for a tour of service in India on the 16th September.

The following Royal Artillery Officers embark for duty in India on the following dates:—Major Grove, 79th Battery, 27th instant; Major Brewster, No. 69 Company and Major Nichol No. 75 Company, 7th October; and Major Riddell No. 79 Company, 12th November.

Lieutenant Drought, Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 124th Baluchis.

Major Parsons, 33rd Cavalry, is appointed Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

The tenure of appointment as Commandant of the following officers has been extended by two years: Colonel Lindesay, 24th Punjabis, Colonel Delamain 123rd Rifles, and Colonel Price, 129th Baluchis.

The Government of India have decided on specified conditions that horses from the Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery Ammunition Columns may, on the authority of General Officers Commanding Divisions, issued on loan to Companies of Royal Garrison Artillery which carry out practice on Mobile Artillery lines, the Siege Companies at Rurki and, when possible, to the Royal Garrison Artillery Companies trained annually as temporary heavy batteries.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society was held yesterday evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presiding.

Mr. Shams-ul-Ulma Eward Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., proposed to place on record the Society's sense of the loss which has been sustained through the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, one of its Vice-Presidents. The Chairman then spoke in eulogistic terms of the many-sided services rendered to the Society by the late Mr. K. R. Cama. He was a great scholar, useful citizen, who always did his duty in a quiet and humble way. The secret of his success was that any duty that was entrusted to him, however great or small, was always performed with a strength which few people could bring to bear, and devoted himself entirely to the pupose in hand. His patience, his humility and, above all, his spirit of charity made him worthy of imitation.

The proposition was then carried.

Reverend Scott then proposed that Sir Bhalchandra Krishna be appointed a trustee of the Society's Government Securities in place of the late Mr. K. R. Cama and the proposition was carried.

With the usual vote to the chair, the meeting terminated.

MR. COGSWELL from leave relieves Mr. Tomkins next month as Controller of Printing in India.

THE preliminary examination for accepted candidates for the post of Cantonment Magistrate will be held in Lahore on the 3rd and 4th November next.

NOTHING is known in official circles in India about a Chinese Postal Delegate being sent to Tibet, but the Chinese Postal Authorities have addressed the Indian Postal Authorities proposing a Tibetan-Chinese postal service through India and it is understood that this will not be opposed by the Indian Post Office.

THE STATE OF PERSIA.

Expenses and Dangers of Travelling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 28.

A message from Shiraz, dated September 9, says that the new Governor was expected there in another ten days. It is uncertain by which route he is coming as the King's highway is in the hands of Arabs who pillage all and sundry. The Governor will probably keep to the Saibad Road and come through the Solat's country: Transport rates from Bushire to Shiraz have risen to the unheard of figure Rs. 40 per mule. Ispahan is now practically cut off from Shiraz but has been able to obtain supplies via Ihwaz and the Bakhtiari road. The rates from Bushire to Shiraz are dearer than from Ihwaz to Ispahan though the distance is much shorter. The Ihwaz-Firuzabad and Saibad road from Shiraz to Ispahan all become impassable in winter. The remaining routes of Kzerom and Deheid are thief-invested. On the former the Governor may be able to establish order if he can control the numerous petty Khans, but on the latter the Arabs are entirely out of control and the Chief (Kawam) seems quite powerless.

The correspondent says:—One is often asked by Persians why England and Russia allow this state of things to continue, and it is one that the European community would also like to know the answer of. What is needed is a service of mounted guards properly paid and under competent officers who should be available at every stage on the road. To find money for this service and the man who will honestly administer money is not the easiest of tasks. A strong demand by England and Russia for the payment of all the outstanding claims would probably help to bring the Teheran authorities to their senses. It is only four days since a large donkey caravan of some 600 animals was almost entirely looted at Abbarik, only a few miles north of Shiraz. The caravan was accompanied by a strong guard, but the thieves were stronger. Trade is still much congested.

PROSECUTION OF THE "HITABADI."

Printer Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The offices of the *Hitabadi*, a well-known Bengali vernacular daily, published in Calcutta, were searched to-day by the C. I. D. Officers, and the Printer, Nirodi Baran Das, was arrested on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Simultaneously the house of Panch Cowie Banerjee, a well-known Bengali Journalist, formerly Editor of the *Calcutta Telegraph and the Sandhya* which was suppressed sometime ago, was searched and some correspondence seized. It is stated that Pandi Cowie Babu is now a member of the editorial Staff on the *Hitabadi*.

The searches and arrest are believed to be in connection with three articles entitled "The Indian Budget," "The New Police Bill," and "Why Have You Come," which appeared in the *Hitabadi*, last month.

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES FOR KARACHI.

Designs to be Called.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Managing Committee of the Karachi Municipality has approved generally of the Engineer's plan of the proposed new Municipal Office on Bunder Road, and resolved to recommend the Municipality to advertise and invite designs from architects, the maximum cost of the building not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000.

STOPPING A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Bhaj Dutt Applies for Cancellation Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

Bhaj Dutt, who was, under a judicial order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, prevented from delivering a lecture in the Albert Hall, Calcutta, last Saturday, applied to-day to the Magistrate to rescind his order, saying he is not a political but religious preacher and it was not his intention to preach against Mahomedan interests.

The Magistrate promised to pass orders later.

AN OVER-DUE STEAMER.

Arrives Safe in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The s. s. "Clan Mackintosh" which was reported lost arrived safe and sound in Calcutta last night.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

New Loan Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Government of India have sanctioned the application of the Corporation of Madras for a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 from Government for water supply and drainage schemes.

"SHOT BY A EUROPEAN."

Regarding the shooting affair at Narapur, the Rev. C. F. Reeve, writes to a contemporary, stating that in the reports published there are some serious errors.

He adds: "I wish to state that the affair was not in a Mission. Mr. Smith is not connected with the Mission, neither was he working upon Mission premises, nor did the affair happen on Mission property. The only connection that the Mission had in this matter was that Mr. Smith had been admitted as a patient in the Mission Hospital when suffering from cholera. Also that the man who was shot was also taken to the Mission Hospital. The statement that Mr. Smith 'slammed the door in my face,' is very incorrect and gives an impression far from the facts."

A CAPE Comorin correspondent says that at the instance of Mr. C. W. Schomberg of the London Cosmopolitan Mining Company, Limited. Messrs. Chisholm Ewart and Co. have shipped from Colochel six tons of monozite sand.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Meeting at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The following was the programme of a crowded meeting held to-day, under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha, to consider the grievances of the Indians in the Transvaal.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar was elected to the chair. Resolution 1, (a) was that "this meeting respectfully appeals to His Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament to do all in their power at this crucial moment in the history of South Africa to prevent the continued injustice and ill-treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects in the Transvaal arising out of the combined operation of the Registration Act and the Immigration Restriction Act in that colony which violate the Sovereign's gracious pledge to place Indians on a legal equality with the other subjects of the British Crown, and which have produced a profound sense of wrong and universal indignation among all classes and creeds in India."

(b) "Pending the satisfactory settlement of all questions affecting Indians in South Africa, this meeting respectfully requests the Government of India to take steps to stop all further recruitment of Indian labour for South Africa."

The above resolution was proposed by Sardar Nowroji Padumji and seconded by Rao Bahadur K. R. Godbole and supported by Mr. N. K. Kelkar and by the Rev. Mr. MacNicol.

Resolution 2, was that "this meeting desires to place on record its deep appreciation of the brave and noble stand made by the Indian community of the Transvaal in its endeavour to secure the removal of unjust and degrading legislation based on considerations of race, and the meeting expresses its sincere admiration of the patriotism, courage, self-restraint and self-sacrifice displayed by the community since the commencement of the struggle." This was proposed by Moulvie S. A. Raffiuddin and seconded by Mr. K. A. Ghaswala, supported by Mr. H. N. Apte and by Mr. H. S. L. Polak.

Resolution 3, was that "this meeting places on record its emphatic and indignant protest against the arbitrary deportations from the Transvaal to India with the assistance of a foreign agency of Indians lawfully resident in the Transvaal or domiciled elsewhere in South Africa, and that a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to co-operate with the Committee appointed in Bombay to collect and distribute funds for the purpose of alleviating the needs of such Indians as have suffered deportations." This was proposed by Principal R. P. Paranjpye, seconded by Shet Kisandas Vishnudas and supported by Mr. V. R. Gupte.

Resolution 4, was that "the Chairman be authorised to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India." This resolution was proposed by Rao Saheb V. A. Patwardhan, seconded by Professor C. G. Bhanu and Mr. C. G. Bhide. Many speeches accompanied each resolution.

THE NORTH POLE.

Peary's Charge against Cook.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 28.

A *Pioneer* special telegram, dated London, 27th September, says that the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* has interviewed Commander Peary at Portland, Maine. He wires that he was shown in confidence incontrovertible proof that Dr. Cook was never at the North Pole. This proof will be given to the world later.

THE LONDON MURDERS.

Subscriptions in the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 28.

Sir P. C. Chatterji has issued the following circular letter in the Punjab where all classes of the community have already expressed their horror and indignation at the murder of Colonel Sir William Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka, but no steps have been taken to raise subscriptions in this Province in aid of the memorials inaugurated in their name both in India and in England, There is a general wish that our sympathy should be shown in a practical form and a meeting will take place on Tuesday in the Municipal Jubilee Town Hall, Lahore, to consider what measures should be taken for this purpose.

RELIEF IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Satisfactory Condition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 28.

The famine report for the United Provinces for the month of August states that the distribution of gratuitous relief ended in the Bahraich District on the 30th August with a fortnight's final dole to 2,731 persons. The final doles in all the other districts had been given before the end of month under report. The District Charitable Committee continued to give private charity to respectable poor and needy Purdahnashin women in Bahraich city and will continue to do so until the end of September. There were no relief works in operation and the physical condition of the people was generally fair, but malarial fever was prevalent throughout the district.

THE LATE LORD RIPON.

The Secretaries of the Bombay National Union have received the following reply to the letter of condolence sent on the sad death of the late Lord Ripon.

"I am desired by Lord Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing a copy of the resolution passed at a public meeting of the Indian citizens of Bombay and to convey to you His Lordship's grateful thanks for the kind words which it contains."

The Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union has passed the following resolution on the sad death of the late Babu Lal Mohan Ghose.

"That this meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union places on record the deep sense of loss sustained by this country in the death of Babu Lal Mohan Ghose, whose unrivalled eloquence in advocating the equal treatment of Indians and Europeans at the time of the Ilbert Bill will always be remembered with gratitude by the people of this country. His patriotic services to the country will serve as a noble example to the rising generation."

MR. R. NATHAN, Commissioner of Dacca, Major Wilkinson, Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Bengal, and Nawab Ali Chaudhuri are proceeding to Simla from Eastern Bengal and Assam to attend the Malaria Conference next month.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE book to read just now is "OPEN COUNTRY," by Maurice Hewlett.—John Maxwell Senhouse, the hero, is eccentric certainly, but one of the very best of men kindly, gentle, and thoroughly good. He believed that society had ruined humanity, so he left everything and went to live with nature. "On a certain May morning in the year 1888, Senhouse rose as usual, dressed as usual, in grey flannel trousers, white sweater and pair of nailed boots; breakfasted and walked out of his room, out of his college, out of Cambridge never to return." For two years nothing was heard of him. He wrote to his father that he had come to the conclusion that money was the root of all evil and poverty was the only condition of happiness. After various adventure in Siberia and Poland he settles down to vagabondage in England and met Sanchia. What a beautiful character this gentleman gipsy possessed we only begin to realize from his letters to Sanchia, they are so poetically written. The whole romance is so idyllic that the ending of the story appears common-place, but one must return to earth sometimes.

"HOW'S THAT UMPIRE," by "Chilosa"—(Simpkin Marshall and Co.,)—Is a story of unconventional life. We follow the heroine Amabel Campbell, through a chequered career. She is early left a widow, and adversity deals her many blows, but at last she triumphs, only to meet the last enemy of all. Her path leads us through glittering and varied scenes. India, Rome, Monte Carlo and London are spread before us with a lavish and lively hand; we are swept onward by the rush of the author's enthusiasm and he deals blows right and left as he goes. Many people will enjoy this tale, written by one who knows the world and society of all sorts and writes of them freely.

"THE RETURN OF THE PETTICOAT," by Warwick Deeping—(George Bell).—This is a most disappointing story. It starts off well. A woman arrives in England from Australia, is tired of a woman's existence and determined from henceforth to live a man's life. "Has any woman the same freedom, the same air, space, the same possibilities as a man?" she asks. So she dons man's attire and becomes "Mr. Richard Dathan," takes a country estate where she lives as a sort of gentleman farmer. So far all seems good. But for a woman with such a character to fall in love with her farm-hand, and on his account to return to the petticoat does not seem consistent. The return of the petticoat is managed very cleverly, but Miss Sybil Dathan is not at all a pleasing character. The book is well written, and many of the characters very true to a country life.

FICTION has received another blow in the retirement of the lady who calls herself "Frank Danby." After writing for twenty years she finds that she is not appreciated, so has decided to join the ranks of the unemployed. She wrote "Pigs in Clover," "A Coquette in Crape," "The Heart of a Child," and several other books.

"POPPEA OF THE POST OFFICE," by Mabel Osgood Wright—(Macmillan).—This is an American story and a very pretty one. It opens with the depositing of a small child, a "lady baby," as it is called, outside the post office of Harley's Mills, a New England village, in the days of the Civil War. The little stranger is found by the Postmaster, Oliver Gilbert, who immediately takes her to his home and his heart. The only clue to her identity is a miniature with the name Poppea on it. The little girl grows up in the village surrounded by the love of the elder people, and later on attracting that of her contemporaries. But the day comes and in touchingly described, when she realises that she is of unknown parentage, and that "daddy" is no real relation. Tis discovery works on her feelings and interferes sadly with her love affairs. John Angus, the villain of this gentle little comedy, has always tried to injure Oliver Gilbert, and is the only one to taunt Poppea with the mystery of her birth, which has more to do with her then the reader suspects, and more than we shall disclose in this notice. It is sufficient to say that the plot thickens towards the end, and that all finishes happily for the girl.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. Orr, presiding.

The Board recorded a Government notification appointing the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey as an Improvement Trustee in place of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsy.

The Board then discussed the draft letters in reply to the Government Resolution on the question of the Expansion and Improvement of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the Government be informed that the Board adhered to their previous views that it was essential that an attractive suburb should be provided in the Mahim Woods in preference to the Reclamation schemes.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey said that they had first to consider whether the Reclamation Schemes were necessary and practicable. He objected to the Mahim Woods Scheme having any reference to the Reclamation schemes at all. He thought the cost of the Mahim Woods Scheme would be enormous.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola remarked that they had expressly stated in one of their resolutions that they considered the schemes irrespective of cost. There was not the slightest doubt that in the interests of the City the Mahim Woods Scheme was much better than the Reclamation schemes.

The amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla then moved as an amendment that the following letter be forwarded to Government as a covering letter to the resolution of the Trustees:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Government Resolution of 14th June last and to intimate that the Board has given very careful consideration to the many important points involved in the same. The Board are pleased to notice that Government have accepted the views communicated by them to Government in para 17 of their letter of 27th June 1908 as regards the three wide North and South thoroughfares which would eventually be necessary to improve communications in the Town and Island of Bombay. In this connection the Board desire to invite the particular attention of Government to para. 20 of the same letter which runs as follows: In conclusion I am to say that the Board have dealt with these questions on the clear understanding that the cost of the improvements and developments indicated is not at present under consideration, but that they have been invited merely to consider what, irrespective of cost or the sources from which the necessary funds are to be met, is for the best ultimate advantage of the City. The Trustees would be unable to view favourably any call upon their limited resources, which might tend to delay the carrying out of those schemes for improvement of the insanitary areas, which they consider to be of primary importance to the welfare of the City. The Board are glad to note the assurance of financial assistance contained in para. 19 of Government Resolution under acknowledgement. I have to enclose herewith a copy of the resolutions passed by the Board on some of the points involved in it. As soon as the requisite data have been collected the Board intend to address Government on the extent and the basis of the financial assistance which must be given to them before they can undertake any of the communication schemes under consideration, I am to add that the Board intend to address Government in reply to criticism passed upon their action in providing shawls for poor and working classes, and running "wide East and West thoroughfares in the City."

He also moved that the Chairman might forward to the Government the draft Resolution from the Resolution No. 2 to the end with the covering letter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that there were strong reasons why they should not pass the second clause of the draft letter. If they passed that clause they would be accepting the Government view that schemes of communication should be given priority over those for the improvement of insanitary areas.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that he agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim in the views he had expressed in the covering letter. If they accepted the clause they would be giving the go-by to schemes for the improvement of insanitary areas.

The Chairman said he could not understand anybody interpreting the clause as meaning that in put in the background all the schemes for the improvement of insanitary areas.

The amendment was put to the vote and was lost.

MAJORS HEARD and AINSWORTH, I.M.S., are appointed Professors of the Lahore Medical College.

INDIAN PLUMAGE TRADE.

A Bombay Petition.

THE following Memorial has been addressed to the Governor General of India in Council by Shippers and Merchants of the City of Bombay trading with the British Isles and the Continent of Europe:—

That Your Memorialists are large merchants in the City of Bombay who were, until the year 1902, not restrained from carrying on the trade of exporting plumage and feathers of peacock and other birds to England and other countries outside British India.

That in 1902, the Government of India issued a Notification (No. 5038, dated 19th September) under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, prohibiting the taking by sea or land out of British India of any skins and feathers of all birds other than domestic birds, except feathers of ostriches and skins and feathers exported "bona fide" as specimens illustrative of natural history.

That, on a protest having at the time been raised against such a drastic proceeding, the Notification had to be amended by postponing its operation till 1st January 1903 in order to allow the accumulated stocks to be disposed of.

That the effect of this Notification has been to suspend since that date the export of ornamental feathers which, according to official trade returns, had assumed a total value of £47,000 or over 7 lakhs of Rupees. As this figure did not include the goods of small bulk sent by parcel post, but only those of large values sent by shipments or goods scheduled under "Miscellaneous" it is probable that the actual value of goods exported prior to this Notification exceeded the value of £100,000 or 15 Lakhs of Rupees.

That the Notification was issued without previous notice or explanation of any kind, and thus no opportunity for its discussion was presented to those interested in the trade, either in this Country or in England.

That Your Memorialists believe they are not incorrect in stating that its issue was obtained by the influence of certain Societies in England who, without reference or warning to those who for many years had a better experience of studying the question of supply and demand, and relying entirely upon the evidence of those who had paid only passing visits to certain centres, seized the opportunity of prevailing upon certain high officials who happened at that time to be in sympathy with their agitation and secured the adoption of the measure, regardless of the serious harm that would be done to the trade of India.

That the futility of such a measure has been illustrated by the fact that, since its promulgation, statements continue to be made by the Societies responsible for this legislation that certain of the wild birds of India are, notwithstanding the restrictions already imposed, still in danger of extermination, and as a further remedy they have now proposed, in order to restrict the killing of such birds, the placing of prohibitions on the importation of the bird-skins and feathers into the United Kingdom itself.

It is not for your Memorialists to say anything as regards the restriction thus proposed, as those who will be affected thereby know best how to protect themselves but your Memorialists deem it their duty to observe that the statements made with regard to the prospects of extermination are open to considerable doubt as, upto the date of the above Notification, there were no signs whatever of any decrease in supplies indicating the extermination of any species, and the prohibition of the export has merely interfered with a trade without any desired effect. As a matter of fact, it is a mistake to suppose that such birds are killed for the sake of their plumage or feathers. A great many of these birds are held in high esteem and regard by the people of this Country on account of the elegantly rich colour of their plumage. Amongst Hindus of all castes and creeds, the peacock is looked upon with an eye of religious reverence and even the low caste Hindus, such as Kolis, worship the bird equally with the sacred cow. To see a peacock with its spread tail is considered by them a sign of good omen (vide Sir James Campbell's Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. IX, Part 1, pp. 247 and 381). On occasions of religious processions, such as Mohorrum amongst the Mahomedans, the presence of peacock feathers is recognised as a valuable article of indispensable necessity. In spite of such tender feelings so universally displayed towards these birds, it seems strange that it could have been thought that their feathers were obtained by killing them.

A cursory enquiry on the part of the authorities as to the manner in which the plumes and feathers of the birds were obtained would have at once disclosed the fact that these birds—especially the peacocks—are in the habit of throwing off their old plumes or feathers, when they acquire fresh ones, at a certain time of the year and these were picked up by such low-class people as Kolis, Dheds, etc., who sold them to the merchants and thus obtained a living from them. The Notification prohibiting the exportation of these feathers and plumes has therefore been the means of depriving these people of a well-earned source of income for their maintenance which, during years of famine especially tells upon them and casts them on the charity of Government as labourers on famine relief works, much to the disadvantage of both themselves and Government. A great many of them, however, still resort to this hereditary occupation of theirs and sell the plumes and feathers collected by them to the merchants up-country, who clandestinely export them under false denominations or from Foreign Indian Ports to Foreign Ports on the Continent of Europe (and not to England direct in order to avoid detection there) from where they find their way to the English Ports. The result of the Notification therefore has been, whilst discouraging "bona fide" trade in the article, to open a door to deception and fraud, much to the disadvantage of the respectable trader in India, who used to trade in it until the close of the year 1902, as also to the English traders, and to the advantage of the unscrupulous traders in India and of the traders on the Continent of Europe. It is therefore a matter for the most careful and serious consideration of your Lordship's Government whether a measure so misconceived in its operation and fraught with danger to genuine trade should any longer be kept up.

If, however, it is the object of Government to protect in "fauna" of British India by some rational method of protection in certain centres; that object can be gained, whilst repealing the Notification, by substituting for it an enactment imposing a close season during the breeding time for any or all species and permitting the export of plumages and feathers at all other times.

Under these circumstances your Memorialists most respectfully request that your Lordship-in-Council will be pleased to cancel the Notification of 1902, above referred to and thus re-establish in its genuine form a trade between this Country and England—much needed in these depressed times.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity that the Municipality of Thana, with all its conveniences arising from the vicinity of Bombay, should yet be one of the most backward and unenthusiastic of all the local Municipalities. The main roads of the town are no better than so many dusty, "bumpy" tracks, which in the rainy season become entirely miry and slippery. A system of open, undrained gutters, teeming with swarms of harmful insects and poisonous microbes envelopes the city in its every lane and bye-lane in an unhealthy network. The monsoon brings down malaria; malaria is followed by plague; and plague gives place to dysentery. There is a regular rotation of diseases which appear in unfailing order and with marvellous punctuality. Accumulated heaps of rubbish lie about all round for days on end. There are more than half a dozen large, deep tanks in the different parts of the city, but not one contains usable water. And in the last concluding days of the summer, when the Pokhras—the only reservoir that supplies Thana with its drinkable water—begins to dry up, not all these six and odd tanks can save its unfortunate people from the painful necessity of having had to drink muddy water.

Situated in one of the most picturesque and beautiful regions of the Salsette Isle, Thana has lost most of its charm and utility by the want of enthusiasm on the part of those who have been entrusted with its Municipal affairs.

It is earnestly hoped that this will serve as an incentive to the future exertions of those unworthy gentlemen.—Yours, etc.

THE WHIP.

TASMANIA'S NORTH-WEST COAST.

Its Immense Possibilities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How many people in your State are aware of the immense possibilities of this compact and fertile island? Not much inferior in size to Ireland, it contains a handful of 185,000 people, who occupy the territory rich in minerals, blessed with a lovely climate, endowed with rare charm of landscape, where snow-covered peaks filled their cool afterpart in limpid streams that flood when the snow melts in the months of early summer, and wind amongst vernal valleys over which one tint of green merely replaces another to mark the seasonal change. What you will ask has to the cause of keeping such an Elysium in the back ground? What has given Tasmania, the gem island set in the southern seas, the title of the "Cinderella" of the states of Australia. Well, one reason is the fact that we have not been assisted by any great minerals boom such as Westralia has nor do we possess millions of acres of grassy plains to dispose of an in the case of Queensland.

The midas that will transmute Tasmania's mineral wealth into gold is the energy of the diligent prospector, the patient miner, the skilled metallurgist, and the enterprising capitalists. All these various factors or phases and energy we have, but more is wanted, especially more capital for the develoment of this land of minerals—gold, lead, silver, tin, copper, wolfram, bismuth, etc. Again the grassy plains of Australia finds their counterpart here in chocolate soil of unsurpassed fertily, but nature guards her treasure from the hands of the unworthy by a mantle of timber—often valuable timber—hardwood being preferred to pine for building purposes. This mantle which impedes settlement is now being removed from the agricultural paradise, par excellence of Tasmania—the potential North-West Coast.

With the era of progressive legislation, which at last is dawning on Tasmania, I trust with the pending State elections, this State, and particularly the richly endowered North-West corner of it, will, like Hope personified, spring "exualting on triumphant wings." There is in short to the enterprising settler, whether he be of large, moderate or small means, a vista of comfortable and congenial existence opening out if he will "step this way please."

Believing as I do in the future of Australia, and in Tasmania's North-West Coast in particular, I would deem it a special favour if allowed to advance through your columns some facts for intending settlers. In the first place, let me say that the North-West Coast is studded with growing towns—Devonport, from which town I write, is the commercial intrepot of the North-West, and the outlet for the increasing production from land valued at £3,000,000. Last year over half a million pounds worth of produce was exported to Sydney and other Australian ports, Devonport is a fine town of over 4,000 inhabitants, lighted with electricity, and possessing every modern convenience. Its harbour is an excellent one, and over £100,000 has been spent in improving it. Vessels of over 8,000 tons register have found accommodation here, and twice a week a vessel drawing (16ft) the Gonah trades between Devonport and Melbourne. While every week two produce boats of similar draft ship produce from Devonport to Sydney taking large cargoes. Up to 40,000 bags of potatoes a week are shipped to Sydney from the North-West Coast ports, of which Devonport is the chief.

Now for a few figures:—We produced in 1906-7 the great quantity of 182,000 tons of potatoes, the average yield being 5 1-3 tons per acre, about twice the Victorian average. We grew last year 1,500,000 bushels of oats, yielding on the average—that is the good with the bad—28 bushels per acre; the previous year the average was 34 bushels per acre. Our barley crop averages up to 32 bushels per acre wheat up to 27 bushels per acre which please compare with 7 and 10 bushels average on the mainland. Our apple production exceeds a million bushels yearly. Evidently all that Tasmania requires to be made wealthy is increased production, which can be ensured by the introduction of practical agriculturists of some capital and abounding energy.

Free selection holds in Tasmania, and over 100,000 acres are alienated every year. Orchard land and land suitable for potato or dairy farms can be secured in the Devonport district within easy reach of railways, roads, and the best produce market in Australia for the farmer, seller to dispose of his produce in.

While the potato producing capabilities of the North-West Coast soil have an Australian wide reputation the Mersey valley, inland from Devonport is becoming to be regarded as the most prolific fruit region in Tasmania, which is saying much. Until lately orcharding was confined to the south of the island where the vast and increasing production has given Tasmania the title of the "Appleland." But the Mersey valley is now being planted out with the best results. Thousands of acres of suitable orchard land are still available in this part of Tasmania at low prices, and the Government fruit experts' advice is that the soil—with a good clayey sub-soil—and the climate and aspect are all that can be desired. The over sea fruit market is one of the unlimited possibilities, and cannot be overdone. I would be pleased to give any further information to intending settlers.—Yours, etc.,

P. MOURANT, DEVONPORT, TASMANIA.

EAST AND WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is extraordinary what an amount of nonsense is talked in the House of Commons. Recently, I see, it has been seriously advocated that Natives should be eligible for the Assistant Surgeon branch of the I. S. M. D.; in other words, I presume, that the Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants should be amalgamated. A wilder suggestion was never made. Assistant Surgeons are Warrant Officers—those at the top are Commissioned Officers—and as such they exercise authority over European troops. Eighty per cent. are Eurasians, the remainder pure Europeans. There are two main difficulties connected with them, viz., that Warrant Officers and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers' resent young half-caste lads being given warrant rank on joining (they are quite justified), and the men will not obey them. From both causes warrant rank is belittled. A Sergeant-Major is a man of importance; one who has proved his worth and ability through many years of arduous service, and his warrant rank is the hall-mark thereof. Similarly, with Colour-Sergeants and others. They are, and they always have been, the backbone of the Army.

If, then, we have disciplinary difficulties with regard to Eurasians as Assistant-Surgeons, imagine what it would be with Natives! Do you think T. A. would submit to being "called over the coals" by a Native? I don't: in fact, I know he wouldn't. I am all in sympathy with Indian aspiration for an increasing share in the government of the country, but such aspiration must necessarily have limitations. There is much frothy rubbish being talked about the uprising of Asia, the Yellow Peril, etc., as a result of the Russo-Japanese War. Few consider that the Japs are a northern race, that the Russian forces were mostly Asiatics, and that her administration was rotten to the core. Fewer know that, in the end, the Japs were at their last gasp and that it was only the hopeless incompetency of the Russian Commanders which saved them from irretrievable disaster. The moral of which is, that the sun will not rise for many a day yet—if it ever does—when Asia, and, a portion, Black Asia, will lord it over the white man, for the latter is the superior animal. It is an evolutionary law and history proves it. We are fond of cheap sentiment in these days—it costs nothing and serves to fill the papers—but reduced to the ultimate the "lex tationis" is still the final appeal in human nature; so that, returning to my original theme, it is unnatural that the conquering and superior race should submit, in any respect, to the conquered and inferior. Why talk? It is an age of verbosity. Aot! Everyone knows—even the Bengali orator—that India cannot drive England out. She would if she could, and quite right too.—Yours, etc.,

T. A.

IN a reply to Mr. Rawlinson, the Home Secretary says: "Under an arrangement made with certain motor-cab proprietors, a number of speed alarms are to be fitted to motor-cabs with a view to testing the reliability, accuracy, and durability of these instruments. A few have already been put on, and others will probably be fitted soon. The question of a regulation will be further considered when the result of this trial is known."

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

King's Own vs. The Cheshires.

THE match yesterday evening in the Rovers Tournament was played between the Cheshires and the King's Own. The ground was in good condition. The Cheshires pressed for the first part and Lieut. saved Hume Wright sent in two hot shots which Hughes saved with excellent tactics. The K. O.'s then took the ball over the Cheshires' line, but owing to want of combination among their forwards were unable to score. On one occasion Carney had the Cheshires' goal at his mercy, but Trueman saved marvellously. The K. O's lost a very good chance of scoring while Trueman was away from the posts, but no advantage was taken of this and the ball was cleared. The Cheshires had another look in and Eden hit the cross bar with a hot shot. Shortly afterwards Eden succeeded in getting past Hughes with a hard shot. The K. O.'s now played up hard and Harris gave Trueman a chance of showing his skill. The Cheshires then took up the attack and Pickering made an attempt on the goal; Hughes, however, saved cleverly and a corner resulted which proved unproductive and there was no further score till half-time.

In the second half the K. O.'s pressed and kept Trueman busy until Moore got away and placed a shot just beyond Trueman's reach and equalised. This worked the Cheshires up, once again, to fighting form and they pressed hard for a time. The K. O.'s, however, attacked again and from a centre by Moore, Ashworth failed to head the ball through. Shortly afterwards Trueman was called in to save a good shot from Holmes, in doing which he gave a corner but nothing resulted. Another corner was given in saving a shot by Carney, but this also was not converted. The Cheshires now had a look in, but the K. O.'s soon returned to the attack. A free kick was given against the Cheshires which Trueman saved. The Cheshires then got a free kick against the K. O.'s which Hughes saved in brilliant style. The K. O.'s again attacked and managed to secure two successive corners from the latter of which Holmes managed to head the ball in, leaving the K. O.'s winners by two goals to one.

King's Own ..... 2 Goals.
Cheshires ..... 1 Goal.

Teams:—

Cheshires.—Goal: Trueman; backs: Price and Edward; half-backs; Moore, Stevens and Fowles; forwards; Pickering, Eden, Lieut. Hume-Wright, McGuire and Garrett.

King's Own.—Goal: Hughes; backs: Walsh, and Stokes; half-backs: Windrim, Ralph, and Brown; forwards: Moore, Holmes, Ashworth, Carney and Harris.

In the Rovers' Football Tournament, the R.G.A. will play against the Telegraphs to-day on the Cooperage.

MADRAS RUGBY FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 28.

In the first match of the Madras Rugby Tournament this evening Ceylon beat the Dorset Regiment by three goals and six tries or 33 points to nil. The game was an interesting one and Ceylon gave a brilliant exhibition of passing and good combination generally.

REMARKABLE GOLF AT MALAKAND.

THE finals of the Swat Valley Tournament were played off on September 23rd in fine weather, the temperature ranging from 92° to 104°, before a huge attendance, including a herd of dry water buffaloes, writes a correspondent of the "Civil and Magazine Gazette." The Politicals won the toss and the A.P.A. drove into the "obo" (Anglice-water): the S. S. O. retaliated with a fine shot which found the cactus puzzle: love all. From the second tee the P. A., slicing, unfortunately lodged his ball in the wall of the mali's hut, while the Bud with an almost perfect drive reached the reservoir: the A. P. A. failing to dislodge, and the S. S. O. unluckily falling into the reservoir, the score remained love all. At the next hole the A. P. A. was short and his ball disappeared into cucumber bed, whence it was retrieved by the spaniel, who completely disfigured it: the Military claimed the hole: score fifteen love. At the Margate hole the Bud laid his ball within seven inches of the hole, but the P.A., presings somewhat, landed in the incinerator, which was unfortunately working: the S.S.O., missing his putt, the Politicals claimed the hole on the grounds that the Bud drove off off-side: score nil. At the fifth hole the Political drive had the misfortune to brain a recruit on parade which led to a somewhat unseemly altercation: in the end the hole was halved in seventeen. Score all square. The sixth hole witnessed some brilliant play: the A.P.A., again found the vegetable garden, but the P.A., with a miraculous niblick shot, lay dead on the green: the Military at the same instant arrived on the green in one; extraordinary putting resulted in the hole being won by the latter in nine when it was found that the Political ball was the new ball lost in the tomatoes the previous day by the electrical engineer; score one up and two to play. The eighth hole was a disappointing display the S. S. O. was extremely short and the P. A. went too strong; both seconds landed in the "obo" and the current being too quick no recoveries were made. Score two lost balls. The sun then having disappeared in the direction of the Khyber Pass and there being no twilight (or electric light as yet) at Malakand, the ninth and deciding hole had to be played in the dark; two fine drives completed the game as the fore caddies failed signally to locate the lies and they were instructed to look for the balls the next morning.

The match will not be played again.

MUD SPORTS.

Bombay Gymkhana mud sports will be held on the Marine Lines Maidan to-day, 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m., weather permitting. By kind permission of Col. H. Mead and officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play during the afternoon.

PROGRAMME.

1. Tent pegging in Half Sections—Horses or Ponies.
2. Lloyd Lindsay—Sections of four.
3. Presidency Cricket Stakes (Ladies Nomination).—Gentlemen at starting post will each be given a cricket ball. They will then ride given course to where ladies are standing at wickets. They will hand ball to partner, and donning pads (which must be fully strapped), will take up the position of wicket-keeper. Immediately the lady has knocked off the bails, her partner will remove pads, mount and return over same course, taking cricket ball with him. Event will be run off in heats of six with a final heat.
4. Polo Ball Race.
5. Golf Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen must provide themselves with a lofting iron and a golf ball, ride round the usual course and hand golf club to their partners who will proceed to loft the ball from a given line into a screened enclosure. As soon as this has been achieved she will hand club back to partner who will return round the course. First in to win. During the process of lofting the ball into the enclosure gentlemen will retrieve the ball and place it on the line after each unsuccessful shot.
6. Horse and Pony Scurry.—Distance Handicap. No entries for the Scurry will be received after the third event is over.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

To-day was practically the first day of the Horse Show, as on the previous afternoon, only three events were judged when the rain came down heavily and put a stop to further proceedings. It turned out a beautiful afternoon and all Poona appeared to be out to witness the sport. Mrs. Carmichael and Mrs. Drew were very good-naturedly "At Home" on the ground and their hospitality contributed to a most enjoyable outing. Nothing more appreciable could possibly have been effected in regard to the arrangements. Major Faunce, the Honorary Secretary, with a formidable executive, were responsible for their perfection. The Judges commenced at half-past three and during the rest of the time the proceedings were carried out with admirable promptitude. The Judges had a ticklish task in deciding some of the events, but that they escaped the anathemas invariably associated with Horse Shows judgments was highly creditable. There was not a single betrayal of heart burning. The entries were not quite so encouraging, but all the animals shown in the different classes were classy to a degree.

Mrs. Perkins took the first prize in the class for ladies' horses with her handsome Australian gelding Taliesen and the second prize with the same horse in the class for hacks over 14-2.

Mrs. Dyson's ch aus G. Davin a fine upstanding horse with plenty of muscle who took the blue rosette for high weight hunters secured second honors in the class for ladies' horses.

The Judges had no option but to award Messrs. Morris's Veronique the first prize in the pony hunters class. She is a regular prize winner and one of the finest mares that stand in the Presidency.

Mr. Sackville Hamilton's magnificent ch aus g Confident driven by Captain Raban was very properly awarded the first prize in the class for horses in single harness. But only two competed.

Major Arnold who rode Major Bertie Clay's Clo Clo in the class for jumping ponies 14-2 and under was rather unfortunate in having lost the blue rosette by a point or two, but Major Moore's Robin, owner up, was fully entitled to the first prize.

The following is the list of prize-winners:—

Class 1—Infantry Chargers 13-3 to 14-2. First prize presented by G. C. Carmichael, I. C. S:—

Major Bremner's b aus m Jane..... 1
Major C C Barlow's br aus g Sphole..... 2

Also competed.—Don, Haji, Heleise, Edna, May and Burnside.

Class 9.—Heavy Weight Hunters.—1st prize presented by the Mon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron C.S.I,

Mr T L Roberts' br aus g Sentiment..... 1
Lieut-Col Bull's gr aus m Bramble..... 2
Lieut-Col Logan Homes' ch aus g Curlew 3

Class 5—English and Colonial Polo Ponies.—1st prize presented by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, G C S I; 2nd prize presented by Mr J G Galstaun; 3rd prize presented by the fund:—

Mr W T Miles', ch aus g Redshot..... 1
Major C C Barlow's Tophele,..... 2
Mr W T Miles' Dairyman,..... 3

Also competed:—All Gold, Blue Ball, Lady Sentinel, Wee Nan, Achievement, Kitty, Horace, Beauty, Marksman, Miss Betty, Brilliantine, Rachel, Rufus, Rudolf, Robin, May, Cæsar, Dandelion and Begum.

Class 7,—Pony Hunters, 14-2 and under.—1st prize presented by H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur; 2nd by Mr Rubes:—

Mrs. Morris' b ir m Veronique 1
Mr E Rubes' b aus g Predominant 2
Mrs Dyson's, b aus m Dilemma..... 3

Also competed.—Clo Clo, Spankar, Oki, Rufus, Harmony, Bob, Honbara, Heloise and Chostler.

Al class 14, Hacks over 14-2. 1st prize presented by the Officers 127th Baluch Light Infantry; 2nd by the fund; 3rd by the fund:—

Ahmednagar Remount Depot's b aus g I D Y..... 1
Mrs Perkins' br aus g Taliesen 2
Major E E Martin's b aus g The Bean..... 3

Mrs H S McGill's b aus g Trustee was highly commended.

Also competed.—Osoudor, Cæsar, Dilemma, Seagull, Arabian Flag, Pride, Comet, Darojy, Sport, Royal Sentiment, Lord Stewart, Lurlo, Bramble and Claudine.

Class 2, English and Colonial chargers. First prize presented by Major General T C Swann C B; 2nd by Mr F Morris; 3rd by the fund.

Lt Col Logan Homes' b aus g Bussaco..... 1
Capt Stoker's b aus g Comet..... 2
Mr Peterson's ch aus g Sarkaway..... 3

Also competed—Shenandoel, Sport, Royal, Gloriation, Cæsar, Bella, Wake-up, Day Dream, Bendigo, Darojy, Bushman and Wee Nan.

Class 7, Ladies Horses. 1st prize presented by Surgeon General A T Slogett C M G:—

Mrs. Perkins' br aus g Taliesen..... 1
Mr. Dyson's ch aus g David..... 2

Also competed:—Seagull, Trustee, Pride, Edie, and Claudine.

Class 18, Pairs in harness. 1st prize presented by the Officers, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment:—

Mr. Anandji Nanji's Duke and Duches..... 1

Ahmednagar Remount Depot's pair b e g remount geldings were highly commended.

Also competed.—Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit's Starlight and Moonshine, and Mr. M. Goculdass' May Queen and Sunshine.

Class 22:—

Mr Hamilton's ch aus m Confidence..... 1
Major Martin's ch aus g The Beau 2

Class 17, Jumping ponies 14-2 and under. 1st prize presented by the Officers, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment; 2nd prize presented by the Hon Mr. A. A. Apear; 3rd prize presented by the fund:

Major Moore's ch aus g Robin.....Owner 1
Maj Bertie Clay's br aus m Clo Clo...Maj Arnold 2
Mr Lake g aus g Markman .....Mr Graham 3

Also competed.—Victorious, Kathleen, Horace, Marksman, Mike, Oke, Sky, Spencer, Clostler, Heloise and Predominant.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY'S ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

THE 42nd anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy was celebrated yesterday evening at the Prarthana Samaj. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Professor N. G. Vellinker presided on the occasion.

Mr. H. Narain Rao, B.A,B.L, who was one of the speakers of the evening sent a paper on the life and work of Raja Ram Mohan Roy which was read by Mr. B. S. Turkhud.

Professor Bhandarkar next addressed the meeting. He gave a short sketch of Raja Ram Mohan Roy's life, and said that the Raja was the first to struggle hard to abolish 'satee,' and had a large share to influence the British Government to introduce Western Education in India. His energies were mainly directed to religion and religious activities.

In the course of his addresses the Chairman said the times in which we are living were very different from the times in which Raja Ram Mohan lived. The problems which concerned Ram Mohan and called forth the activities of his contemporaries have now gone by. We are confronted by new problems. The difficulties which struck Ram Mohan as colossal ones in his time and which taxed his best energies and those of his contemporaries were difficulties no more to us, and yet they venerate, and he thought, very rightly and very properly the memory and the work, of Ram Mohan. That is because the life and work the aims and activities, of Ram Mohan, symbolise three eternal principles in religion, and they are Unity, Comprehenaiveness and Progress. Ram Mohan recognised the unity of religion as a great and unceasing cosmic movement. Religion to Ram Mohan's mind was not the belief of this particular age or that particular nation; it was to him one continuous movement from the commencement of the ages. Religion to Ram Mohan, as it is to them of the Prarthana Samaj, was an all-comprehensive thing. He then referred to the many-sided activities of the great Raja.

With the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

THE dead body of one Luxman Pandoo, a Hindu, aged about 35, was found lying in a room at Falkland Road, with his skull fractured. An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner. Damoder Pandoo, a brother of the deceased, deposed that the deceased was an iron-turner and was in the employ of Jusub Haji, an iron-monger who had his place of business at Falkland Road. Deceased worked in a room in his master's shop and also lived there. Witness was not on speaking terms with the deceased owing to the deceased interfering with witness' private affairs. Witness last saw the deceased alive at about 7 p.m. on Sunday when witness passed by his shop. Witness heard of the death of the deceased on Monday afternoon and proceeded to his room and saw the body. Witness knew that ill-feeling existed between the deceased and his wife. The deceased brought his wife twice to Bombay from her native town and she twice ran away. Witness had heard that the deceased had brought his wife to Bombay a few days ago for the third time. Witness also knew that the wife attempted to poison the deceased in her native town some eight months ago by putting powdered glass in his food. Witness thought the deceased lived with his wife in the room in which he was found dead. Witness suspected foul play from what he had seen.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, said he examined the body of the deceased and found the right side of the skull extensively crushed and comminuted. There were three places over the fracture where the skin was broken. The injuries could not have been self-inflicted. The hammer produced might have caused the injuries. Death was due to those injuries. There were marks of blood on the hammer. One injury was probably caused by the thick end of the hammer and the other two by the thiner end. The blow was, in witness' opinion, caused while the head of the accused was resting against some support, probably while the deceased was lying down.

Further inquiry was adjourned. Enquiries made by Superintendant Williamson show that the deceased's wife and sister, who recently arrived from their native place and were seen in the room on the evening of the 26th instant, are missing.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Baroda Tramway Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort Bombay. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. The following is the Directors' report:—

The directors have pleasure in laying before the shareholders their second report and the audited first profit and loss account and balance sheet of the Company for the period ending 30th June, 1909. The auditor's certificate and report are also annexed. The Company was registered on the 17th February, 1908. Operations of laying the lines, building stables, etc., commenced on the 4th of March 1908, and the directors were greatly pleased to find that on the 22nd June, within a short period of 3 months and 18 days, the Company was able to commence its service from (1) the Baroda Railway Station to Pani Gate, a distance of 2 3/4 miles. Subsequently another lines were added, viz., (2) from Fatehpura to Goa Gate Railway Station, a distance of about 2 miles, (3) Nyaya Mandir to Palace Gate over 3/4 of a mile and (4) Goa Gate Railway Station to Madan Stables over 3/4 of a mile. A fifth line from Madan Stables to Nyaya Mandir of over 1.2 a mile is being laid and is expected to be completed about the beginning of the next month. The sixth line, from Madan Stables to Ghee Kanta Tower of over 3/4 of a mile will be taken in hand as soon as the widening and construction of the road are completed by the Public Works Department. Thus the total mileage under traffic for the present will be about 8 miles. The directors are further pleased to report that the Tramway has thus been progressing favourably and it is expected that on the completion of all its sectional lines, there will be a further increase in the present revenue. The directors are also desirous to express their deep sense of appreciation to the support given to the Company by the Government of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. Several roads were widened and houses purchased at the expense of the State. The directors have the pleasure to report that H. H. the Gaekwar's Officers took the same interest in the welfare of the Company as their enlightened ruler and gave all possible assistance to the Company. It was fortunate that the health of the horses, considering that they had to work in a changed climate, was good and the mortality was small. It will be seen from the Statement that the net profit from the working of the Company for the period amounted to Rs. 17,259-1-4 which the directors propose to appropriate as under:—1. In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (free of Income-tax) Rs. 12,500; 2. Towards writing off preliminary expenses, Rs. 2,021-7-10; 3 Depreciation Fund, Rs. 2,500; 4. To be carried forward to 1909-1910 account, Rs. 237-9-6; Total Rs. 17,259-1-4.

The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. was declared.

Messrs. Rustom K. R. Cama and Jaffar Joosab were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. Mr. N. R. Mistri, F.S.A., A.C.A., was re-appointed auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

LEOPOLD MILL.

The twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Leopold Spinning Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday afternoon at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Chairman of the Board of Directors presiding.

The following is the directors' report as well as of the Committee of Inspection, appointed in the last general meeting of the shareholders:—

Your directors beg to submit their report for the past six months and accounts made up to 30th June 1909. From the Statement of Accounts it will be seen that there has been a loss of Rs. 23,061-13-2. The state of the industry is so bad that your directors feel compelled to close Mill; there is a great scarcity of cotton, and yarn prices have not responded to the great rise that has taken place in cotton. There is no prospect of the Mill being able to work before November or December next; and your directors think the time has arrived for the shareholders to decide what steps should be taken for the best interests of the Company. A committee of inspection was appointed at the last General Meeting. The gentlemen who agreed to serve have had several interviews with the Agents who have given them all possible assistance; their report is attached hereto. The machinery has been kept in an efficient state of repair and is in good order. The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, together with the cotton stored in godowns are fully insured for Rs. 12,33,700. Messrs. Arthur C. Payne and E. T. Lambert having proceeded to Europe, Mr. H. A. H. Payne was invited to join the Board. We have had various meetings with Mr. H. R. Greaves, and had also gone through the Mill during which he afforded all the assistance and information, for which we thank him. It must be stated that the Mill was originally one for the manufacture of low counts of yarn, the subsequent altering of it for making higher counts of yarn had not resulted, in our opinion to any advantage. The Mill, though well equipped, is working at considerable disadvantage, inasmuchas, that the cost of production of 20s yarn comes fully to an anna and a quarter more than other Mills worked under the same agency. This, we believe, was mainly due to comparatively less production per spindle and the high cost of fuel, etc., per lb., the latter owing to the engines working at a great disadvantage. We must mention here that the Mill was fortunate in having secured almost the whole of cotton in advance at very favourable rates, but even the advantage thus gained was lost by the heavy cost of production. In our opinion the large amount spent in changing the machinery for making higher from lower counts, should have been first utilized in replacing the old engines. Under these circumstances the directors were quite justified in closing the Mills for time being, and we are of opinion, that taking advantage of this opportunity, the Mills should be thoroughly overhauled so as to get out of it the average normal production and thereby considerably reduce the cost of it. The total loss up to 30th June last being Rs. 1,12,160-4-4 and the stock on hand Rs. 2,66,138-12-6 besides Rs. 97,410-8-9 the amount standing to the credit of yarn consignments accounts. In view of the facts abovementioned it is for the shareholders to decide what course they should adopt for the future.

The directors as well as of the Committee's report were adopted.

ARCHDEACON Spooner, honorary secretary of the Council of Church House, Liverpool, has issued an appeal for funds to complete the original scheme of the building which is rendered necessary by the growth of diocesan work and activity, and he mentions that an anonymous friend has promised to provide £10,000 provided the total amount required is forthcoming by December 31 of this year. Upon the same condition, two other friends have promised £100 and £500 respectively, and the Bishop will contribute £225 (to be paid within a certain period). The sum now needed is £11,675.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE MORAL OF CHINESE LOANS.

THERE is a certain melancholy satisfaction in the circumstances of the Canton-Hankow and Central China Railways loan in that if the episode has not resulted in a manner acceptable for the best British interests, it has at least aroused public interest at home. At the present time there is reason to believe that the last phases of the story have been reached. The main outlines of the agreement between the four financial groups and the Chinese Government are understood to have been settled. Nothing but minor details have to be arranged and the signature, by all appearances, may be expected any day. There seems to be no doubt that the amount of the loan has been increased for the five and a half millions at which it was to have stood before the Americans came in, to six millions; or according to New York reports to £7,200,000, in order that the loan may be divided equally between the four nationalities; and so far as can be ascertained the conditions of agreement will be those of the Canton-Kowloon Railway loan with some additional security for the foreign investor. But so many changes have come over the spirit of this dream of Chinese exploitation, that it is difficult to trace much connexion between its present aspect and the past. Moreover the course of negotiation has unfortunately given rise to not a little display of ill-feeling, and to remarks concerning the discomfiture of Great Britain by American policy in China which for the benefit of future operations might well have been spared. To those more nearly upon the spot it may seem erroneous to speak of failure where so little determined effort was apparent. The excuse involves, perhaps a certain amount of verbal quibble. But it may serve to fix the responsibility where it lies, not upon the British representatives in China, whether diplomatic or commercial, but upon the Home Government. If it has been plain from the first that Great Britain had an absolutely clear case, it was none the less plain that the full weight of the central authority was needed for its enforcement: but throughout the negotiations that authority would appear to have been mainly preoccupied in keeping out of the controversy.

The beginnings of this long drawn-out struggle—what may be called the ancient history of the loan—have been so fully described in these columns that the briefest reference to them here will be sufficient. It will be remembered that in March the German financiers, in violation of what had practically if not technically been agreed with the Anglo-French group, arranged with Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung a preliminary agreement for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway, northern section. The undertaking by which China had bound herself to give the preference on this line to Great Britain is so clear, that the arrangement with the German financiers, could never have held water for a moment. But, in actual result the matter would appear to have been patched up rather on grounds of expediency than on the indisputable rights of the case; and by the beginning of June a compromise was effected whereby the Central Chinese Railways were included in the bargain, to the chagrin of all who had been accustomed to regard the Yangtze Valley as being exclusively the British sphere of influence. Before this agreement was actually signed, however, a new claimant appeared in the shape of an American commercial syndicate, backed by the whole weight of the United States Government. The suggestion that the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank had intrigued with the Americans, with the deliberate intention of bringing them into the field as an additional make-weight against British influence, is strongly repudiated by all parties interested; nor does this theory accord with what has subsequently been learnt of President Taft's initial responsibility for the American financiers' action. What actually seems to have happened is that the American representations at the beginning of June were quietly pigeon-holed by the Chinese Government. Then, in default of the expected answer, President Taft, about July 20, dispatched a friendly but peremptory telegram to the Prince Regent, the effects of which have not been slow in making themselves felt. In the meantime an effort had been made to persuade the United States Government that it would be better to allow the negotiations to take their course, and that the American syndicate should come into the loan after it had been ratified by the British, French and German groups. But to this proposal the State Department at Washington has returned a steady negative.

It is precisely in respect of this fixed determination of the United States Government to treat directly with Peking and to accept no subsidiary concession from private parties, that the moral of the story must be sought and its value for future enterprise may be seen. It has been positively stated and there is no reason to disbelieve the assertion that it was President Taft who took the lead in inducing certain American financial houses to apply for a share in the loan, and that at the beginning the firms in question showed but little enthusiasm for the undertaking. Even should the amount of the loan reach as high as the reported £7,200,000, a fourth share in it is a comparatively trivial matter for such a syndicate. But if the direct interest was small the occasion as President Taft clearly saw, was rich in possibilities. Mr. Crane, the newly appointed Minister to China, is reported to have said that "a precedent is what we want to establish. We are looking twenty years ahead." In other words, if America was not to be left behind at the ultimate development of China's resources, it was above all things necessary that she should awake from her long apathy towards the China trade, and that her awakening should be conspicuous. With this object in view, President Taft did not fail to recognise that while Western diplomacy in China must be as much commercial as political, commerce in return must be supported by all the strength of diplomacy. It remains to be seen whether other rulers will adopt the same principle. It is merely crying over spilt milk to resent the loss of British preferential rights in the particular instance that we have been discussing. Sooner or later the challenge would have been thrown down, if not in this quarter, in others, because by the natural process of commercial expansion new competitors have come into fields once almost entirely reserved for Great Britain, and because by the gradual opening up of China greater scope is offered for their industry. To say this, is not to shout defiance at those competitors, whose energy it would be childish to resent so long as they adhere to legitimate methods; but merely to look facts in the face. The days are gone by when a nation's business could be left to the individual enterprise of the pioneer, because in a pioneering sense there are no longer and new worlds to conquer. Throughout the whole story of the Canton-Hankow loan we have a perfect example of what can be done, without the sacrifice of friendliness, by the exercise of firmness; and it will be observed that firmness implies something more than mere benevolent declarations of good will at question-time in the House of Commons.—"North China Herald."

OUR Quetta correspondent wires that the medal received by Mr. F. Beaty, District Superintendent of Police, was on behalf of one of his Police Sub-Inspectors who was unavoidably absent from the Durbar held by Sir Henry McMahon at Sandeman Hall, Quetta.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH, an elderly couple living at New Haven, Connecticut, have been robbed in Paris of £800. They arrived recently from New York, and during the voyage made the acquaintance of an individual who offered to show them about Paris. He accompanied them to a bank, where they drew the sum named, and as they left the building he seized the money and disappeared with another man who was waiting. The Police suspect two elderly men who are well-known confidence tricksters.

A SERIES of open-air meetings have been held at Merthyr in connection with a sectional grievance of the local operative bakers. Addressing a meeting on the general points at issue, Mr. H. Williams, of Cardiff, the South Wales organiser of the Operative, Bakers' Union, declared that an eight hours' working day was practical. He regretted to say they had a large number of men unemployed, yet there were thousands of men overworked. If they could shorten the hours of labour they would lessen the ranks of the unemployed.

MOTORING NOTES.

Questions of very great importance and interest both to motorists and the general road-using public were exhaustively inquired into by the Royal Automobile Club Committee on Headlights. Some of the points brought out are such as would not have been quite obvious on a mere superficial consideration, and convey information which will enable the user to get the best possible results from the headlamps he is employing. It might not have been thought that the degree of effective light which can be got from an acetylene burner depends on the size of the whole lamp rather than on the size of the burner itself. It is as futile to employ a big flame in a small lamp as it is to try to increase the illuminating power by forcing more gas through the burner. There is no advantage in either. Then, again, the best position is found to be 7ft 6in above the ground, provided that good side lamps of the ordinary kind are used to show a light immediately below, so that the usual practice of fixing the headlight at about the level of the eye above the road is quite a mistake. If the high position is not adopted the best place is as near the ground with the beam directed quite horizontally. These and many other problems were examined with the most pains taking care, and the report is one of the most valuable ever issued by the club. It will amply repay the most careful consideration both of drivers and of manufacturers.

In the general outcry as to the effect of motors on roads it is seldom that any distiction is drawn between the light car and the heavy motor-wagon. Mr. C. S. Morris, the country surveyor of Northamptonshire, however, is not among those who put down road wear indiscriminately to anything driven mechanically.

"I have again," he says in his annual report to the County Council, "taken particular, note of the damage caused to the roads by light-motor traffic, and I see no reason to alter the opinion I have previously expressed, that the total damage in this county is at present insufficient to materially affect the cost of maintenance, and an examination of the figures of the cost of the road most affected reveals the fact that the expenditure is about the same as it was before motor-cars came into general use. Further, I believe that the damage—i.e., the stripping of a track (which is most apparent on the Watling-street road—is to a large extent caused by a fault in the method of repair, and to some extent by the metal used being of an inferior quality, or broken to too small a gauge. Briefly stated, I am of opinion that (1) the metal when put down is rolled in a dry state too long, and to a large extent crushed; (2) to large a proportion of chippings is used; and (3) too little binding material is applied. The consequence of this is that after the work is finished the surface soon becomes disintegrated by the action of the motor tyres, and the metal bed not being sufficiently bound to gether, is forced out of position, and a track or rut formed. I find that costings of metal of 2 1-4 in or 2 1-2 in gauge, dry-rolled once or twice only, and rolled down with a proper quantity of binding material afterwards show little or no sign of damage by motor traffic, and I have therefore come to the conclusion that the damage caused by light motor-cars is infinitesimal to a properly-constructed road

BY THE WAY.

RHEIMS.

Rheims, where all the "flying" world has been assembled, is probably best known to the majority of English folk by its association with a bird—the Jackdaw of the famous Ingoldsby ballad. Curiously enough, the picturesque old town largely owed its rise to importance to another bird, a dove—as mythical, no doubt, as the Jackdaw—which, at the baptism of Clovis, King of the Franks, at Rheims, in 496, descended from heaven bearing to St. Remigius, who was officiating, a vessel of sacred oil for the anointing of the king. This "Sainte Ampoule" was carefully reserved, and from thenceforth Rheims became the recognised place for the coronation of the kings of France.

THE LATE DR. DAWSON BURNS.

Dr. Dawson Burns, whose death is announced was a veteran among teetotalers. It was in the General Baptist Chapel, Edgware-road, of which his father was for many years minister, that as a lad of ten years he took the pledge in February 1839. Only few men can proclaim an unbroken record as abstainers for so long a period. Dr. Burns did an immense amount of work as a Temperance advocate. His department as an expert was that of Temperance statistics, his annual report being regarded as an authoritative document on the subject.

AN INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.

Ten years ago the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Burns's signing of the pledge was celebrated also in the Edgware-road chapel, when he was the recipient of several illuminated addresses. Sir Wilfrid Lawson unable to be present, sent an original poem to be read on the occasion. One verse ran:

I heartily wish you, my dear Doctor Burns,
Of your Jubilee day many happy returns:
It's a wonderful thing many people will think,
That you've struggled along such a time without drink,

Among the speakers were some now gone from us: Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, Mr. J. H. Raper George Wilson McCree, and Mr. William Palmer.

AS AN AUTHOR.

Dr. Burns was the author of a number of books, With Dr. F. R. Lees he wrote the "Temperance Bible Commentary," and among other works from his pen were "The bases of the Temperance Reform" and "Caristendom and the Drink Curse." An exceedingly useful work is the "History of the Temperance Movement" in two volumes, and with more charity he issued in the Jubilee Year "Temperance in the Victorian Age." He was also editor of the Penny Temperance Classics, and has two volumes of poems to his credit. Dr. Burns will be much missed in the ranks of the Temperance reformers.

AMERICA'S RECORD TOAST.

From its terrible ordeal of fire and earthquake, barely three years ago, San Francisco has now emerged a magnificent, newly built, up-to-date city—the business quarter has been almost completely rebuilt—and on the 19th of October it will be "officially declared open to the world again." At San Francisco itself the event will be worthily celebrated, but President Taft is anxious that the whole of the United States shall participate in an act of homage to the "grit" of those who have so quickly raised the city from its ashes. At noon on October 19, therefore, he has asked the whole nation to cease work for a few minutes for the purpose of drinking a toast embodying their appreciation of the completion of this gigantic task and their best wishes for San Francisco's future prosperity. If it comes off as arranged it will be the biggest thing in toasts in the history of the world.

THE NEW DEAN OF NORWICH.

The Rev. Henry Russel Wakefield, the new Dean of Norwich, was formerly vicar of Sandgate Kent, and was appointed by the Earl of Rosebery to the vicarage of St. Mary, Bryanston-square, vacant by the promotion of canon Leigh to the Deanery of Hereford. Mr. Wakefield is not a University man, but was educated at Cuddesdon College, and his first curacy was at St. Peter's, Vauxhall, and he was subsequently curate of Barnet. It may be remembered that Mr. Wakefield distinguished himself at the time of the landslip at Sandgate, when he collected large sums for the sufferers, and subsequently received a memorial thanking him for his efforts. Mr. Wakefield can preach in French and German as fluently as in English, and is a great lover of books.

THE KING'S VINES.

The Black Hamburg grapes from the King's vine at Hampton Court Palace, which won the Hogg Memorial Medal the other day at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show at Westminster, can claim relatives probably of equal merit in those produced by the great vine at Cumberland Lodge. Old Windsor Park, which is, however, eight years younger. The Hampton Court vine originated in a cutting taken in 1769 from the famous vine at Valentines, Ilford, then a young thing of eleven years. The Cumberland Lodge vine covers the extensive area of 138 feet in length by 28 feet in width. All three have been the witness of much English history.

IN MEMORY OF EULER.

A subscription has been opened in Switzerland for the purpose of printing and publishing the mathematical "remains" of Euler, the savant, whose name is familiar in connexion with various recondite mathematical formulae. It is fitting that some such tribute should be paid by his native country, for the University of Basle was foolish enough to reject him as a professor, and he had to go, first to Russia, and afterwards to Prussia, in order to find scope for his abilities. In the former country he was noted for his taciturnity, and was asked the reason of it. He replied that, in Russia, a man could only open his mouth at the risk of being hanged by the neck. His posthumous papers are so numerous that it is computed that the production of them will cost £12,000.

TOM PAINE'S GRAVESTONE.

An illustration of the larger portion of the gravestone of Thomas Paine is published in the September "South Place Magazine." The fragment, as we some time ago pointed out, has an interesting history. It was brought from America by Cobbett in 1819, and has been in possession of the family of William Lowes Rushton, of Liverpool. An effort to secure the stone for the public has failed, at any rate for the present. The Rev. H. D. Roberts, minister of the Hope Street Unitarian Church, Liverpool, had made arrangements for it to be built into the wall of his church, but Mrs. Rushton has decided not to part with it. The fragment is of Carrara marble, and measures about 19in. in width, about 11in. in its greatest height, and some 3in. in thickness.

LORD O'HAGAN'S ART GALLERY.

The art gallery which Lord O'Hagan is building at Pyrgo Park, his beautiful home at Havering, Essex, for the housing of his rich collection of pictures and statuary, is in harmony with the classic style of the mansion. The floor will be polished in order that the gallery may be used also as a ball room. The cost is estimated at £3,000. Havering, close to Romford, and only fifteen miles from London, is one of the few English villages where the old-fashioned stocks are still to be seen. They stand on the green in front of the parish church.

THE GOSPEL OAK.

At Polestead, Suffolk, stands a famous oak which the rector, the Rev. F. J. Edd, according to the "Estate Magazine," is said to have proved by researches among British Museum records to be no less than two thousand years old. It has a girth of 66ft., and has always been known as the Gospel Oak, from the traditional assertion that under it the first Christian missionaries preached to the heathen Saxons thirteen centuries ago. Each year a commemoration service is held under this historic tree, but this year the Bishop of Ely, who was to have preached beneath its ancient branches, was compelled, owing to the inclemency of the weather, to hold the service in the adjacent village church.

SPURGEON'S SERMONS.

The unique association of Messrs. Passmore and Alabaster, the publishers, whose business has just been acquired by Messrs. Marshall Bros., with the late Charles Haddon Spurgeon is well-known. Whoo but a young man beginning in London his wonderful ministry Mr. Spurgeon was prevailed upon to permit the publication of a sermon each week, and from that day till this the weekly issue has been continued without a break. At the present time there are no fewer than 3,157 sermons of the famous preacher in print, of which over a hundred million copies have been sold, while the stock of unpublished manuscripts is sufficient to maintain the weekly publication for the next ten years. Though seventeen years have passed since the death of Mr. Spurgeon the demand for his sermons continues in a remarkable way.

PSORIASIS FROM HEAD TO FEET

Five Doctors Treated this Bad Case —Irritation was Terrible—Suffered for Years and Got No Relief—Friend also Had a Rash on Face.

TWO COMPLETELY CURED BY CUTICURA

"I had seen five doctors in regard to my trouble and not one of them gave me any ease. My disease was psoriasis and it was a particularly bad case, which affected me from my head to my feet and the irritation was terrible. I was advised to try the Cuticura Remedies which I did. In the first place before retiring I used to take a fairly hot bath with Cuticura Soap and after that I used to rub the Cuticura Ointment into the skin. The Cuticura Soap of course was used every time I washed and at every bath. My case being a very bad one it naturally took longer to make a good impression. But after persevering day after day for about three weeks or a month, I seemed to make fair progress. I first started to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment about July, 1906, and my cure as near as I can remember was complete about October of the same year. During that period I had no medical adviser. I had suffered with it for some years, but it seems to have completely vanished. If I were troubled with it again, the first thing I should do, and advise any of my friends to do, would be to use the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment on the first signs of any skin troubles and not let it gain such a hold as it did on me the last time. A little time back, a friend of mine suffered from a rash on the face and I recommended the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which put him right in a very short time without medical aid. Alfred Levy, 1, Winkfield Rd., Lordship Lane, Wood Green, N., Eng., Mar. 23, '08."

A single treatment consisting of a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, gentle application of Cuticura Ointment and mild dose of Cuticura Pills, is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co. Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug Co., & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post free from London Depot, liberal sample of Cuticura and 32-page book giving description, treatment and cure of torturing Skin Diseases.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. 1/-, all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR, OCULISTS & OPTICIANS. (EST. 1890.)

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

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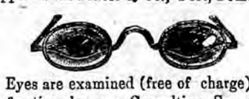

Eyes are examined (free of charge) for Refraction by our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. Dastoor, M.D., who has practised to a considerable extent in Three **London** Eye Hospitals and holds **First Class Credentials.**

Do not be misled, as there is **no** other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of **Dastoor** in Bombay.

Best Credentials from **The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott**, Members of Legislative Councils, Members of **Medical Profession,** and other high personages. **The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty** and **Mr. Justice Kensington** (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

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Easily Cure

THE WORST COUGH

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value

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Sample and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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GOLF BOOTS, correct Pattern, complete with GOLF NAILS. From Rs. **25.** BROGUES cut on the best Scotch pattern, Rs. **20.**

Splendid selection of **CLUBS** and **IRONS.** Right and **LEFT** handed.

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FOR
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES, THERMOS BOTTLES, &c., &c., &c.
Waterloo Mansions, **FORT.**

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

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WINCARNIS

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE American editor, who, the other day, took exception to the word "meticulous" as a neologism was in error, for it has long been in our language. Nevertheless his zeal, if not his discretion, was praiseworthy, for every generation does well to be wary of intruders into its literary language. In our own time "reliable" may be said to have won its foothold, and no one thinks twice of writing "in the interests of," although De Quincey had his scruples over it. On the other hand, one comes across words not yet entitled to literary recognition where they were little to be expected. Thus so fine an artist as Mr. Frederic Manning, in his admirable "Scenes and Portraits," uses "twilit." Stevenson also, if one remembers, does so somewhere. There is, however, no verb which would yield such a past participle, and if the word is used as the adjective of "twilight" it is unnecessary, for the adjectival use of the word itself is well recognised in our language. In the same way Hearn uses the verb "to resurrect." Now that word is a back formation from the noun "resurrection," just as "enthuse" is from "enthusiasm," and has no more right of entry into the literary vocabulary than "to insurrect" has.

UNIVERSAL USAGE.

Those, however, are only philological reasons, and it must be admitted that all philological reasons for rejecting any word are of no avail as against competent authority in its favour. There is no barbarism which authority may not legitimise. Thus, to take a familiar instance, Spenser's use of "derring-do" sanctions that word, although it springs from a manifest misunderstanding of a certain line of Chaucer's. And for a similar reason Percy's use of the word "gramarie" for magic (for it seems to be his) stands. On the other hand, the fact that many of Sir Thomas Browne's Latinisms have not passed into currency shows that the mere authority of a single writer is not always sufficient. Authority is only irresistible when it is that of universal usage. It can then force slang into the language of the purist. It is known how Swift stood out against the word "mob." It is formed on the same principle as "nob," and was once as much a slang word. "I have done my utmost for some years past," said Swift, "to stop the progress of 'mob' and 'banter,' but have been plainly borne down by numbers and betrayed by those who promised to assist me." Scott tells us that a lady declared that the worst scrape she ever got into with the Dean was over the use of that word. "Why do you say that?" said he in a passion. "Never let me hear that word again." "Why, sir," said she, "what am I to say?" "The 'rable' to be sure" answered Swift.

THE SIXPENNY NOVEL.

News still comes of the conquering progress of the sevenpenny novel. Mrs. Reeve, who, after thirty years of a career as a novelist, is retiring on the ground of the diminishing profits, declares that it is the sevenpenny novel that is the culprit. Returns from booksellers at various watering places tell the same story. The sevenpenny novel, in his smart scarlet or blue jacket, goes off by the dozen, while other matter remains unsold. The prospects of the six-shilling novel, accordingly, show no signs of mending. It is a safe prediction, however, that the lot of the sixpenny novel is not likely to mend either. To the paper covers at 6d. one prefers the boards at 7d. The former, indeed, is not issued as a net book but at all railway bookstalls and watering-places, as well as in many, if not most country towns, there is no discount allowed, and it is arguable that the majority of copies sold are sold at full price. The addition of a penny to the price means nothing to the purchaser, while it means larger profits to the publisher and larger royalties to the author.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON.

Many of the paragraphists who have been chronicling the welcome news that Mr. William Watson is to issue a new volume of poems have been careful to explain that his first volume was "The Prince's Quest" in 1880. It is curious to note that in the "Collected Poems," which—having been "collected" by Mr. Watson himself—must be held to indicate the author's judgment upon his own work that poem, along with "The Eloping Angles," is entirely omitted. That is not because it is not good poetry of its kind. It is not because it corresponds to those "10,000 lines" which Gautier counselled young poets to write and burn before they published anything. It is because Mr. Watson felt that it was not characteristic of his style of work. Nothing, indeed, can be more interesting than to set side by side the "Prince's Quest" and the "Epigrams," which appeared in 1884. The contrast is complete. During the four years that divide the volumes the writer has exchanged his conception of poetry for one exactly opposite. In the earlier book we have poetry of the type describable as Keatsian and Morrisian. There are the mastery of a marked yet ever-varied rhythm, the command of a poetic dialect which without being unduly archaic is yet admirably fitted for describing times and places remote, a sweet diffuseness, and a use of graceful periphrasis, while there is a preoccupation on the writer's part with visual beauty and with the marvellous and magical. In the "Epigrams" we have at least a first taste of the Watson we are to know more fully later. Compared with the "Prince's Quest" the "Epigrams" are austere. No doubt if we possessed the successive drafts of any one of them we should witness the gradual elimination of excessive ornament. Watson is one of those poets comparable with the Goldsmith who out of two ounces of gold carves an ornament which, although weighing only one ounce, is yet worth the price of three. His work is adorned by the ornaments it does not have. The exiguous matter, the fastidious workmanship, the tendency to literary criticism are already all true Watson. Moreover, Watson has tended to revert to the epigram, for such poems as "An Ideal Passion," "Rome and Another," "Past and Present," in "For England," published five years ago, are to all intents and purposes epigrams.

THE DRAMA.

The production of "Macbeth" by Mme. Maeterlinck and her friends must have been a striking and beautiful spectacle. It is one of a long series of events which show how far from being a true prophetess Aurora Leigh in Mrs. Browning's poem was when she argued that the drama, as it had sloughed the ancient buskin and mask and resonator, would end by an sloughing other external things and become mere "study drama."

The growing drama has outgrown such toys
Of simulated stature, face and speech,
It also peradventure may outgrow
The simulation of the painted since,
Boards, actors, prompters, gaslight, and costume,
And take for a worthier stage the soul itself,
Its shifting fancies and celestial lights,
With all its grand orchestral silences
To keep the pauses of its rhythmic sounds.

We have long been progressing, and that quite notoriously, in an opposite direction—in the direction of an increasing solicitude as to the externals of scenic representation. In this the case end aimed at was realism. Thus the Witches scene took place under the moonlight among the trees, the knocking at the gate was upon the Monastery gate, and the news of Duncan's murder finds the actors in the Monastery hall. The odd thing is that all this should have taken place in France. Or is it another instance of the logicalness of the French mind that just as, during the reign of the classic drama, nowhere were the unities more sacred and more drastically applied, so now that Romantic liberty has been won nowhere has realism—in this case in dramatic production—been pushed so far?

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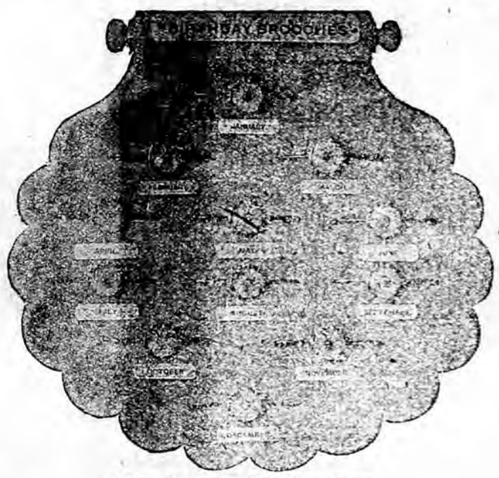

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

USEFUL DOMESTIC LORE.

It can hardly be said of an Englishwoman to-day that she is an apathetic housekeeper, writes our lady correspondent. Home affairs are far more interesting than they were a few years ago, and a woman is seldom content to leave the arrangement of her house and the great business of autumn and spring cleaning to the servants to manage in her absence. It has been said that women never understood the kitchen better than in the time of their greatest power, the reign of Louis XIV., and what is true with regard to cooking might be quoted where the household is concerned. Lady Morgan wrote caustically on the women of her day, and admonished them to return to their casseroles, and to devote themselves to the philosophy of their larders and pantries instead of sending their husbands to the clubs, which she called the "chapels of ease" of discontented husbands. Nowadays the house-cleaning which is carried out twice a year to satisfy modern ideas on hygiene is so scientifically managed that few men could make the modicum of disorder and discomfort sufficient excuse for banishment to the club, and in many houses the thorough overhauling which the rooms require before the winter begins is managed so diplomatically that the ordinary routine of the manage is not interfered with. In the first place, there is no need for a general condition of siege. To undertake one room at a time creates no disturbance, although it is wiser, if possible, to work two rooms together which are situated vis-a-vis, so that a thorough draught may assist in drying the floors and wainscotting. The furniture can, besides, be moved from one to the other without occasioning a load of unwieldy tables and chests of drawers in the passage.

LOOSE COVERS OF CHINTZ AND CRETONNE.

Should the chintz and cretonne loose covers have been put on one side when the house was dismantled before the holidays, they should be washed and rough-dried until the next spring. Nothing causes cotton material to rot more quickly than starch, and if a dark cretonne is used in the autumn, and the summer ones are discarded, the latter should be at once placed in plenty of salted water to soak for twelve hours. After this has been done, they should be washed with the water in which bran has been boiled, bran being much less likely to cause the colours to fade than soap. When they are perfectly clean they should be placed to soak again in strongly salted water, and then thoroughly dried. To put them away while the slightest suggestion of damp clings to them would be certain to produce mildew stains by the following year.

HOW TO CLEAN CARPETS AND RUGS AT HOME.

Few carpets in these hygienic days are nailed to the floors, and although they may not require to be sent away to be cleaned in the autumn, they should be lifted—if this was not done before shutting up the house—and well shaken and beaten with cane rods. A good plan for cleaning a narrow stair carpet is to lay a portion at a time on the scullery table, and scrub it with strong soapsuds, to which ammonia has been added if the colours are "safe." A great deal of care is, however, necessary in order to clear the pile of the lather, and it is best to go over it at once—finishing a yard at a time—with a clean brush in one hand and a cloth in the other. This is an excellent method of cleaning rugs. One pint of oxgall to a gallon of warm water constitutes a useful wash which will do much to restore the colour of faded Brussels carpets. Moth is an enemy at this time of the year which is much to be feared and any rugs which have been rolled away during the hot weather should be carefully examined in order to see that there is no trace of eggs. Should this be the case, an old-fashioned cure might be tried, which consisted in sponging the surface with acetate of potash, dissolved in spirits of rosemary. Another good cure is that of brushing the carpet with boiling water and a strong scrubbing brush, and then ironing the affected parts over a piece of brown paper.

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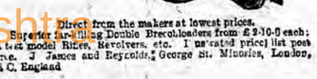

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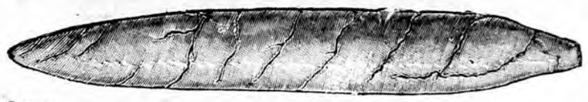

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